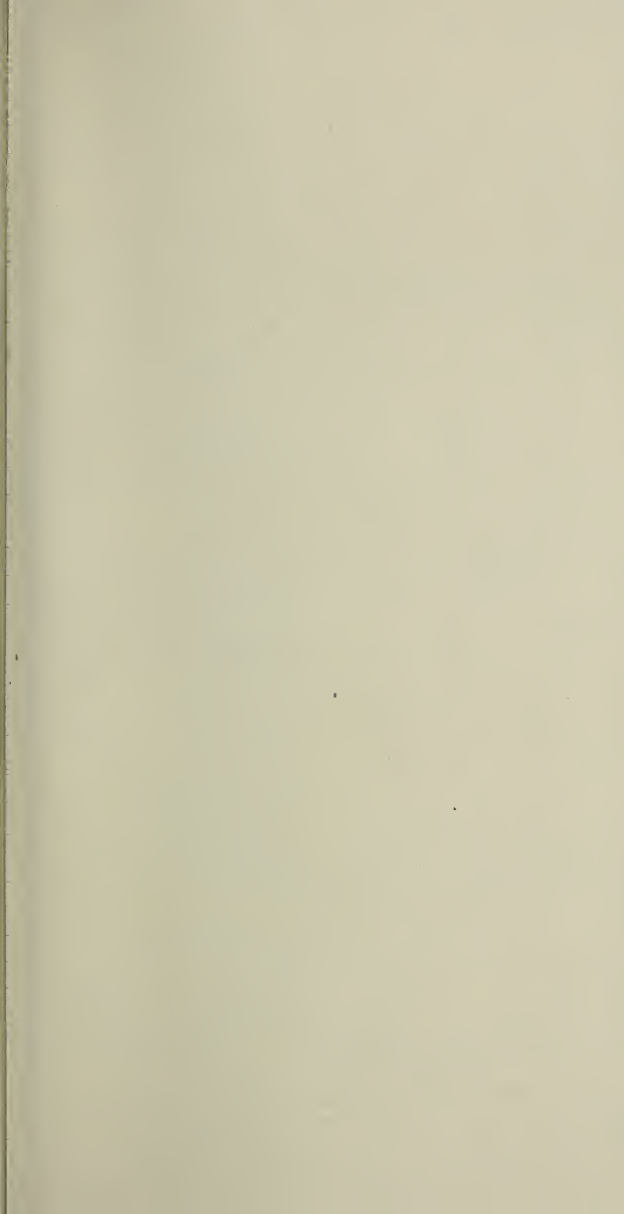
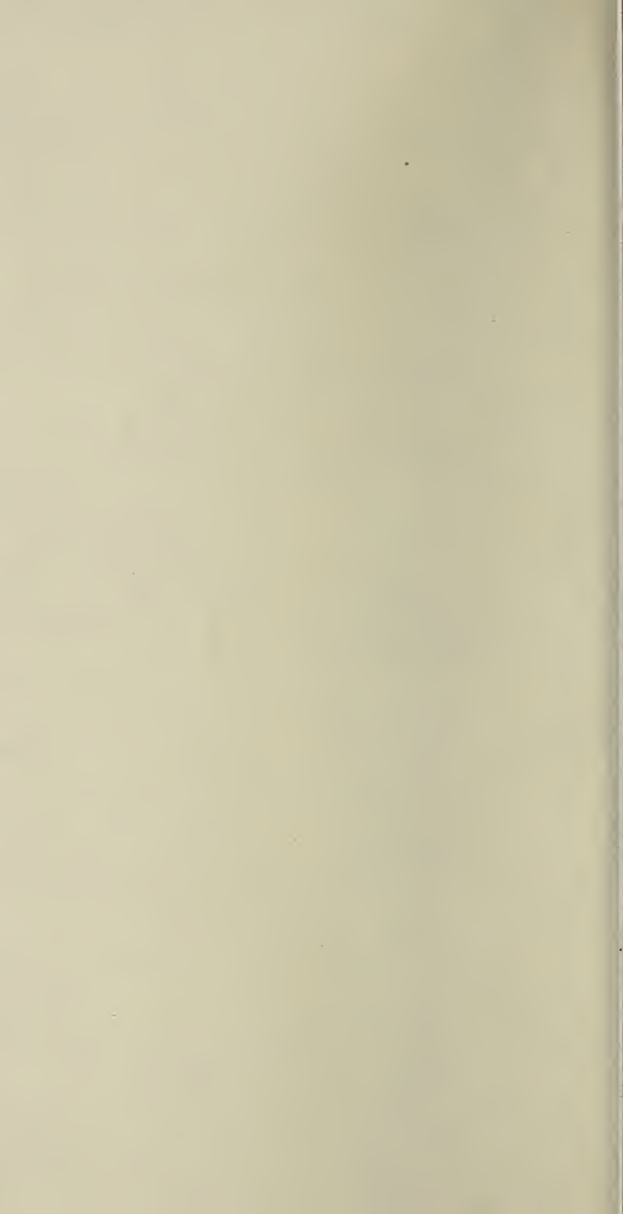


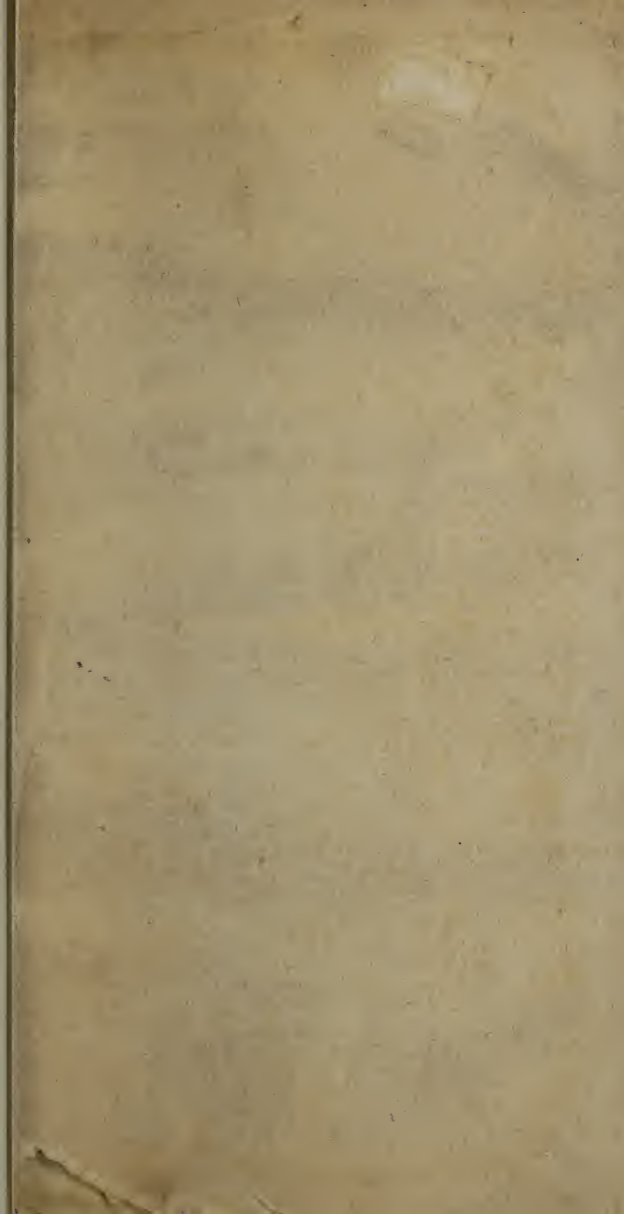
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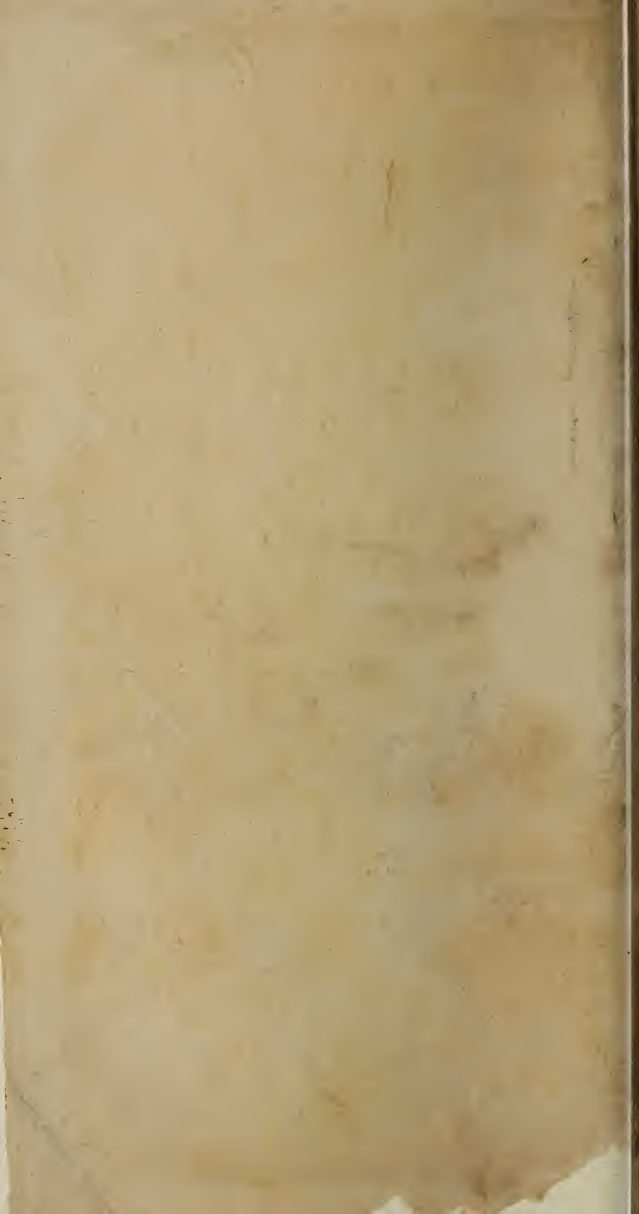


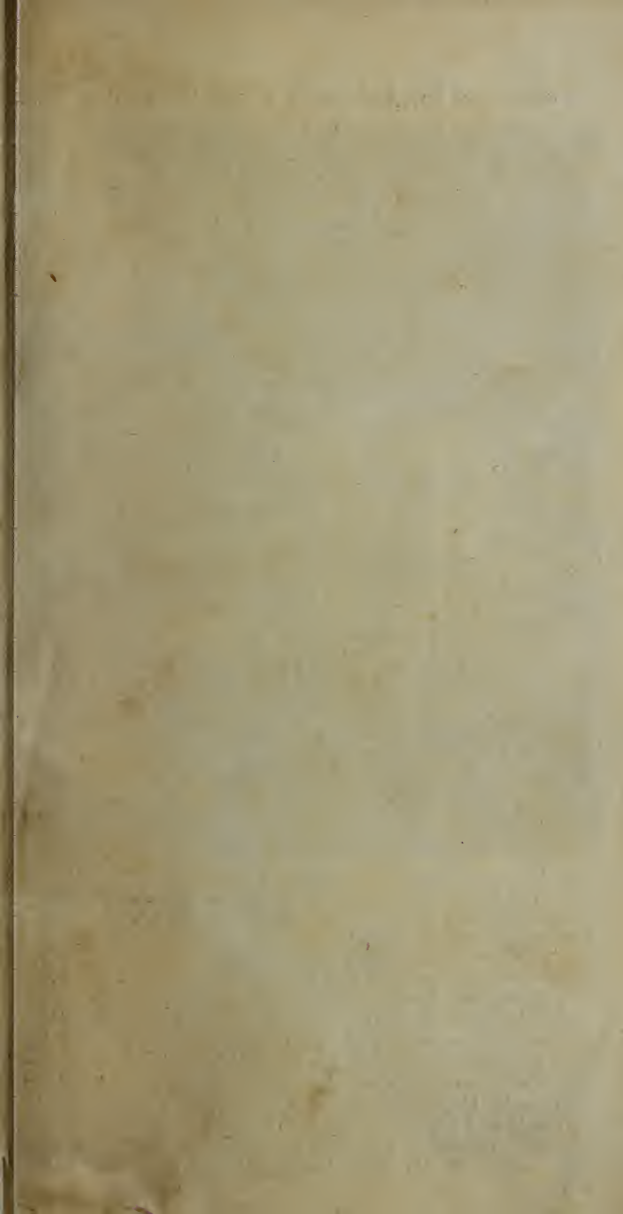
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ROBINSON CRUSOE AND FAMILY AT DINNER.



THE Life and Adventures of ROBINSON CRUSOE, was written in the year 1719, by Daniel Defoe, an Englishman. This work is founded on fact, and from the narrative of Alexander Selkirk, who in consequence of a quarrel with his commander, had been set on shore, at his own request, on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez, where he lived four years and four months in complete solitude. Few books have been so much liked by readers as this one. Dr Beattie has said of it, that "Robinson Crusoe must be allowed by the most rigid moralist to be one of those novels, which one may read, not only with pleasure, but also with profit."

The above cut represents Robinson Crusoe and his Family at dinner—the Dog and Cat he saved from a wreck, and the Parrot, he caught and tamed, and taught it to speak a great many words. You see him dressed in a jacket of goats' skin, and a pair of breeches of the same. A ship at last discovered Crusoe and took him back to England.

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MONTREAL :

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1835.

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PHYSICS 309

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PROFESSOR

ROBERT A. FAY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1963

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A a



Ape

B b



Bell

C c



Cock

D d



Dog

E e



Eagle

F f



Fox

G g



Goose

H h



Horse

I i



Ink-stand

J j



Jug

K k



Kite

L l



Li-on

M m



Mouse

N n



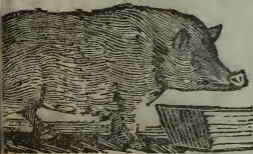
Nut

O o



Owl

P p



Pig

Q q



Queen

R r



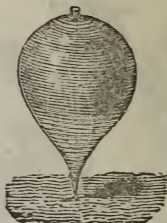
Rab-bit

S s



Ship

T t



Top

U u



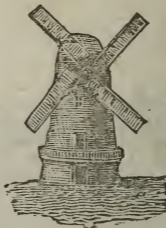
U-ni-corn

V v



Vul-ture

W w



Wind-mill

X x



Xer-xes

Y y



Yew-tree

Z z



Ze-bra

The Letters promiscuously arranged.

D B C F G E H A X U Y M V R W N K P
 J O Z Q I S L T
 z w x o c l y b d f p s m q n v h k r t g
 e j a u i

The Italic Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t
u v w x y z

The vowels are, *a e i o u y*

The consonants are, *b c d f g h j k l m n*
p q r s t v w x z

Double and Triple Letters.

ct fh sb fk ft fl fi fi ff fi ffi ff
 ct sh sb sk st sl si si ff ffi ssi ffl

Diphthongs, &c.

Æ	Œ	æ	œ	&	&c.
AE	OE	ae	oe	and	et cætera.

Old English Capitals.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Old English, small.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Arabic Numerals.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Roman Numerals.

I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI.
 XII. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. XIX. XX. C. M.

Lesson 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

Lesson 2.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

Lesson 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

Lesson 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Lesson 5.

ab	ac	ad	af	ag	al
eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
ib	ic	id	if	ig	il
ob	oc	od	of	og	ol
ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

Lesson 6.

am	an	ap	ar	as	at
em	en	ep	er	es	et
im	in	ip	ir	is	it
om	on	op	or	os	ot
um	un	up	ui	us	ut

Lesson 7

ax	am	on	yo	me	so
ex	of	no	he	be	wo
ix	ye	my	at	to	lo
ox	by	as	up	ye	go
ux	an	or	ho	we	do

Lesson 8.

in	so	am	an	if	ha
ay	oy	my	ye	be	as
oh	it	on	go	no	us
me	we	up	to	us	lo

Lesson 9.

He is up.	We go in.	So do we.
It is so.	Lo we go.	As we go.
Do ye so.	I go up.	If it be so.

Lesson 10.

I am he.	So do I.	I do go.
He is in.	It is an ox.	Is he on.
I go on.	He or me.	We do so.

Lesson 11.

Ah me!	Be it so.	Do so.
He is up.	I am to go.	It is I.
Ye do go.	So it is.	Heisto go.

Lesson 12.

Ye go by us.	Ah me, it is so.
It is my ox.	If ye do go in.
Do as we do.	So do we go on.

Lesson 13.

If he is to go.	Is it so or no?
I am to do so.	If I do go in.
It is to be on.	Am I to go on?

Lesson 1.

bad	lad	pad	bed	led	red
dad	mad	sad	fed	ned	wed

Lesson 2.

bid	hid	lid	pod	nod	bud
did	kid	rid	hod	rod	rud

Lesson 3.

bag	gag	lag	rag	wag	leg
fag	hag	nag	tag	beg	peg

Lesson 4.

big	wig	dog	jog	hug	pug
dig	bog	fog	bug	jug	rug
fig	log	hog	dug	mug	tug

Lesson 5.

cam	gem	dim	rim	hum	sum
ham	hem	him	gum	mum	rum

Lesson 6.

can	pan	zan	hen	din	kin
fan	ran	den	men	fin	pin
man	van	fen	pen	gin	sin

Lesson 7.

tin	don	bun	fun	pun	sun
bon	yon	dun	gun	run	tun

Lesson 8.

cap	lap	pap	tap	lip	rip
gap	map	rap	dip	nip	sip
hap	nap	sap	hip	pip	tip

Lesson 9.

hob	rob	bob	hop	mop	sop
lob	fob	fop	lop	pop	top

Lesson 10.

tar	far	mar	car	fir	cur
bar	jar	par	war	sir	pur

Lesson 11.

bat	mat	bet	let	wet	kit
cat	pat	fet	met	bit	sit
fat	rat	get	net	fit	dot
hat	sat	jet	pet	hit	wit

Lesson 12.

got	jot	not	rot	but	nut
hot	lot	pot	sot	hut	put

Lesson 13.

shy	fly	sly	cry	fry	try
thy	ply	bry	dry	pry	wry

Lesson 14.

for	was	dog	the	you	and
may	art	egg	see	eat	fox
are	ink	had	off	boy	has

LESSONS, *in words not exceeding* THREE LETTERS.

Lesson 1.

His pen is bad.

I met a man.

He has a net.

We had an egg.

Lesson 2.

Let me get a nap.

My hat was on.

His hat is off.

We are all up.

Lesson 3.

His pen has no ink in it.

Bid him get my hat.

I met a man and a pig.

Let me go for my top.

Lesson 4.

Let the cat be put in a bag.

I can eat an egg.

The dog bit my toe.

The cat and dog are at war.

Lesson 5.

You are a bad boy, if you pull off
the leg of a fly.

A fox got the old hen and ate her.

Our dog got the pig.

Do as you are bid, or it may be
bad for you.

Lesson 6.

The cat bit the rat, and the dog
bit the cat.

Do not let the cat lie on the bed.

Pat her, and let her lie by you.

See how glad she is now I pat her.

Why does she cry mew?

Let her run out.

By attending to the *Leading Sound* of the Vowel, the following classification will be found to combine the advantages both of a SPELLING and a PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

cart	dark	malt	doll	hemp
dart	hark	salt	loll	limp
hart	lark	calf	dull	bump
mart	mark	half	gull	dump
part	park	balm	hull	hump
tart	barm	calm	lull	jump
band	farm	palm	bull	rump
hand	harm	bilk	full	pump
land	cash	milk	pull	bend
sand	hash	silk	poll	fend
gall	gash	bulk	roll	mend
hall	lash	hulk	toll	rend
mall	mash	bell	pelf	send
pall	rash	cell	helm	tend
tall	sash	fell	help	vend
wall	cast	hell	yelp	bind
fang	fast	sell	belt	find
gang	last	tell	felt	hind
hang	past	well	melt	kind
pang	vast	yell	pelt	mind
rang	bath	bill	welt	rind
bard	lath	fill	gilt	wind
card	path	gill	hilt	bond
hard	balk	kill	tilt	pond
lard	talk	mill	bolt	fond
nard	walk	pill	colt	font
pard	folk	till	camp	fund
yard	halt	will	damp	
bark			lamp	ling

ring	tint	corn	mass	cost
sing	hunt	horn	pass	lost
wing	runt	lorn	less	cow
long	barb	morn	mess	bow
song	garb	burn	hiss	vow
bung	herb	turn	kiss	now
dung	verb	torn	miss	nigh
hung	curb	worn	boss	sigh
rung	herd	carp	moss	high
sung	bird	harp	loss	ward
bank	third	bars	toss	warm
rank	cord	cars	best	warp
sank	lord	tars	jest	wart
link	cork	dish	lest	wasp
pink	fork	fish	nest	dwarf
sink	lurk	wish	pest	wharf
wink	murk	with	rest	swarm
sunk	turk	gush	test	storm
monk	marl	rush	vest	form
pant	hurl	bask	west	sort
rant	purl	mask	zest	quart
bent	ford	task	fist	wolf
dent	fort	busk	hist	womb
lent	port	dusk	list	tomb
rent	pork	husk	mist	jamb
sent	word	musk	host	lamb
tent	work	rusk	most	straw
vent	worm	tusk	post	gnaw
went	wort	gasp	dust	awl
dint	barn	hasp	gust	bawl
hint	yarn	rasp	just	owl
lint	fern	lisp	must	fowl
mint	born	lass	rust	growl

crawl	kneel	droll	swing	slunk
drawl	knob	stroll	thing	drunk
smith	know	qualm	wring	trunk
pith	fight	psalm	spring	rhyme
both	knight	whelm	string	thyme
sloth	light	whelp	twang	scene
broth	might	smelt	wrong	scythe
cloth	night	spelt	strong	scheme
froth	right	spilt	throng	school
moth	sight	stilt	prong	grant
wroth	tight	thumb	clung	slant
welch	blight	dumb	strung	scent
filch	flight	bomb	flung	spent
milch	plight	cramp	stung	flint
haunch	bright	stamp	swung	blunt
launch	breeze	champ	wrung	grunt
bench	sneeze	clamp	crank	front
tench	freeze	plump	drank	board
arch	small	stump	frank	hoard
march	stall	trump	prank	sword
parch	dwell	brand	shank	scarf
batch	knell	grand	thank	scurf
hatch	quell	stand	blank	shark
latch	shell	strand	flank	spark
catch	shell	blend	plank	snarl
fetch	smell	spend	plant	twirl
itch	spell	blind	brink	whirl
ditch	swell	grind	chink	churl
pitch	chill	bring	clink	churn
witch	drill	cling	drink	spurn
gnat	skill	fling	blink	stern
knack	spill	sling	slink	
knock	still	sting	think	
	swill			

scorn	brush	ghast	tom	snow
thorn	crush	ghost	sam	hail
shorn	flush	thrust	will	wind
sworn	plush	crust	fire	face
sport	brisk	trust	smoke	neck
smart	whisk	crost	sun	teeth
chart	whisp	frost	moon	eyes
start	clasp	dog	stars	nose
shirt	grasp	man	rod	lips
skirt	brass	boy	stick	tongue
spirt	glass	girl	house	throat
short	bless	egg	cow	cheeks
snort	dress	hen	gate	legs
clash	stress	cock	east	arms
crash	bliss	book	west	feet
flash	dross	bee	north	hand
plash	gloss	coach	south	head
smash	blast	cart	dark	comb
trash	blest	pie	light	hath
wash	chest	tart	night	hast
quash	crest	milk	day	doth
flesh	twist	jack	rain	dost
fresh				

Common Words to be known at Sight.

And	this	all	our	your	art	will
an	that	as	they	what	is	would
the	but	he	them	these	are	shall
of	no	she	their	those	was	should
for	not	it	who	there	were	may
from	with	him	whom	some	been	might
to	up	her	whole	when	have	can
on	or	we	which	be	has	could
by	if	us	you	am	had	must

The	Up	She	Might	From	Who	Your
An	Or	It	Would	That	Their	What
Of	But	Him	Shall	Whole	Them	These
And	If	Her	May	Has	Those	There
For	No	We	Can	Am	With	Was
On	All	Us	Should	Art	They	Were
To	Not	Our	Could	Is	When	Been
This	He	You	Will	Whom	Some	Have
By	As	Be	Had	Are	Which	Must

Lessons on the E final.

Al	ale	fan	fane	mop	mope	sam	same
bab	babe	fat	fate	mor	more	sid	side
bal	bale	fin	fine	mut	mute	sir	sire
ban	bane	fir	fire	nam	name	sit	site
bar	bare	for	fore	nod	node	sol	sole
bas	base	gal	gale	nor	nore	sur	sure
bid	bide	gam	game	not	note	tal	tale
bil	bile	gat	gate	od	ode	tam	tame
bit	bite	gor	gore	pan	pane	tap	tape
can	cane	har	hare	par	pare	tar	tare
cam	came	hat	hate	pil	pile	tid	tide
car	care	her	here	pin	pine	tim	time
cap	cape	hid	hide	pol	pole	ton	tone
con	cone	hop	hope	por	pore	top	tope
cop	cope	hol	hole	rat	rate	tub	tube
dal	dale	kit	kite	rid	ride	tun	tune
lam	dame	lad	lade	rip	ripe	van	vane
lar	dare	mad	made	rob	robe	val	vale
lat	date	man	mane	rod	rode	vil	vile
lin	dine	mar	mare	rop	rope	vin	vine
lol	dole	mat	mate	rot	rote	vot	vote
dom	dome	mil	mile	rud	rude	wid	wide
lot	dote	mod	mode	rul	rule	win	wine
fam	fame	mol	mole	sal	sale	wir	wire

Lessons, consisting of easy words of ONE Syllable

Lesson 1.

mad ox	A wild colt	A live calf
an old man	A tame cat	A gold ring
new fan	A lean cow	A warm muff

Lesson 2.

fat duck	A lame pig	A good dog
he can call	You will fall	He may beg
you can tell	He must sell	I will run
I am tall	I shall dig	Tom was hot

Lesson 3.

he is well	He did laugh	He is cold
you can walk	Ride your nag	Fly your kite
do not slip	Ring the bell	Give it me
fill that box	Spin the top	Take your bat

Lesson 4.

take this book	Toss that ball	Buy it for us
a good boy	A sad dog	A new whip
a bad man	A soft bed	Get your book
a dear girl	A nice cake	Go to the door
a fine lad	A long stick	Come to the fire

Lesson 5.

speak out	Do you love me	Come and read
do not cry	Be a good girl	Hear what I say
love you	I like good boys	Do as you are bid
look at it	All will love you	Mind your book

Lesson 6.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

Lesson 7.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and if she finds a rat or mouse, she will fly at him, and kill him soon. She will catch birds and kill them.

Lesson 8.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it: if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

Lesson 9.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Bring some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, and you must not waste it.

Lesson 10.

What are eyes for?—To see with.
 What are ears for?—To hear with.
 What is a tongue for?—To talk with.
 What are teeth for?—To eat with.
 What is a nose for?—To smell with.
 What are legs for?—To walk with.
 What are books for?—To learn with.

Lesson 11.

Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you. Read as you talk.

Lesson 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good care of the house. He will bark, but he will not bite if you do not hurt him.

Here is a fine sleek cat. She purrs and frisks, and wags her tail. Do not teaze her, or she will scratch you, and make you bleed.

See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his right eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

Lesson 13.

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her; when a poor mouse runs by her, she screams for an hour; and a bee on her frock will put her in a flutter; if a small fly should get on her hair, and buzz in her ear, she would call all in the house to help her, as if she was hurt.

Lesson 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do good, and will not sting you, if you do not touch them. All things that have life can feel as well as you can, and should not be hurt.

Lesson 15.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

I want more, I want ten if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10).

Lesson 16.

Tom fell in the pond ; they got him out, but he was wet and cold ; and his eyes were shut ; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed ; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand. Why did he go near the pond ? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in ; but he would go, and he did fall in ; it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not do the same.

Lesson 17.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn as he ought. When he was in school, he kept to his books, till all his tasks were done ; and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time ; and he was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the least boys in the school, he made all the great boys his friends ; and when he grew a great boy, he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, or to use one of the boys ill, as long as he staid at school.

Be like Jack Hall, and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

Exercises in Words of ONE SYLLABLE containing the DIPHTHONGS.

a, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, ue, ui, au, ou.

id	air	spoil	speak	leap
d	fair	coin	scream	reap
aid	hair	join	squeak	cheap
id	pair	loin	deal	ear
id	chair	groin	meal	dear
aid	stair	joint	peal	fear
id	bait	point	seal	hear
in	gait		teal	near
in	wait	pea	steal	sear
in	said	sea	sweal	year
in	saith	tea	beam	bl ear
in		flea	ream	clear
in	neigh	plea	seam	smear
in	weigh	each	team	spear
in	eight	beach	bream	ease
in	weight	leach	cream	pease
in	reign	peach	dream	tease
in	vein	reach	fleam	please
in	feign	teach	gleam	seas
in	rein	bleach	steam	fleas
in	heir	breach	scream	cease
in	their	preach	stream	peace
in	height	beak	beam	grease
ant	voice	peak	dean	east
int	choice	leak	mean	beast
nt	void	weak	lean	feast
nt	soil	bleak	clean	least
it	toil	freak	glean	eat
ch		mark	heap	best

feat	hearth	soar	lies	plough
heat	heart	boast	pies	bough
meat	great	roast	ties	bound
neat	bear	toast	quest	found
peat	pear	boat	guest	hound
seat	coach	coat	suit	pound
teat	poach	goat	fruit	round
bleat	roach	moat	juice	sound
cheat	goad	float	sluice	wound
treat	load	throat	bruise	ground
wheat	road	broad	cruise	
realm	toad	groat	build	sour
dealt	woad	brief	guild	flour
health	loaf	chief	built	bout
wealth	oak	grief	guilt	gout
stealth	coal	thief	guise	doubt
breast	foal	liege	fraud	lout
sweat	goal	mien	daunt	pout
threat	shoal	siege	jaunt	rout
death	roam	field	haunt	bought
breath	foam	wield	vaunt	thought
search	loam	yield	caught	ought
earl	loan	shield	taught	though
pearl	moan	fierce	fraught	four
earn	groan	pierce	aunt	pour
learn	oar	tierce	loud	tough
earth	boar	grieve	cloud	rough
dearth	roar	thieve		your

Words of Arbitrary Sound.

Ache	laugh	lieu	drachm	quoif
adze	toe	quay	hymn	aye
aisle	choir	schism	nymph	quoit
yacht	pique	czar	gaol	ewe

LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good : she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a bush ; and when she came home, she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good?—No.

Her aunt gave her a cake ; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit ; and she did not choose he should : so she put it in a box and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone ; there was a hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in, and eat it all. She then did cry so much that the nurse thought she was hurt ; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it ; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it all, and not give a bit to John.

LESSON 2.

Miss Jane Bond had a new doll ; and her good Aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for a lace ; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash.

Now these were fine things, you know : but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make doll's clothes when she had cut them out ; but her kind Aunt gave her some thread too, and

then she went hard to work, and made doll quite smart in a short time.

LESSON 3.

Miss Rose was a good child, she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart, and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her book, and done some nice work; so her Aunt said, you are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox.

So Miss Rose went with her Aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play-room, where they saw a Doll's house, with rooms in it; there were eight rooms; and there were in these rooms, chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well; for if she had not she would have staid at home, and lost the sight of the Doll's house.

LESSON 4.

Charles went out to walk in the fields; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird; what will you do with it? He said, I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields—why then should the poor bird like it? So Charles let the poor thing fly.

LESSON 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out

of his eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a great mess of rice milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads of fruit and cakes : and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you stare. Then he would drink as much as he eat. But Frank could not long go on so, no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill ; and this was the case with Frank Pitt : nay, he was like to die : but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

LESSON 6.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields ; he found a nest, and took out the young birds ; he brought them home, but they did not know how to eat, and he did not know how to feed them : so the poor things were soon dead ; and then he went to see if he could get more, but he found the poor old bird close by the nest ;—her young ones were gone, and she was sad, and did cry ; Frank was sad too, but he could not bring them back ; they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank ! I know he did not mean to let them die ; but why did he take them from their nest, from the old bird, who would have fed them, and could take care of them ? How would he like to be stole from his home ?

LESSON 7.

Look at Jane, her hand is bound up in a cloth ; you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you, She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire. though she had been told she must not do it ;

and it would have been well for her if she had not tried ; for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate ; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain ; and she cannot work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

LESSON 8.

In the lane I met some boys ; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart ; but it was full of great stones, and he could not draw it. Poor dog ! he would have done it to please them if he could : but he could not move it ; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I could not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off ; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge, where I hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things : if the dog had not been good, he would have bit them ; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

LESSON 9.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did ; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt ; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds if she was to use them so ill ; and she has not had one since that time.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Observation. The double accent (") when it unavoidably occurs, shows that the following consonant is to be pronounced in both syllables; as co"-py, pronounced copy.

AB-BA	al-ley	arc-tic	back-ward
ab-bot	al-mond	ar-dent	ba-con
ab-ject	a"-loe	ar-dour	bad-ger
a-ble	al-so	ar-gent	bad-ness
ab-scess	al-tar	ar-gue	baf-fle
ab-sent	al-ter	ar-id	bag-gage
ab-stract	al-um	arm-ed	bai-liff
ac-cent	al-ways	ar-mour	ba-ker
a"-cid	am-ber	ar-my	bal-ance
a-corn	am-ble	ar-rant	bald-ness
a-cre	am-bush	ar-row	bale-ful
ac-rid	am-ple	art-ful	bal-lad
act-ive	an-chor	art-ist	bal-last
act-or	an-gel	art-less	bal-lot
act-ress	an-ger	ash-es	bal-sam
ad-age	an-gle	ask-er	band-age
ad-der	an-gry	as-pect	band-box
ad-dle	an-cle	as-pen	ban-dy
ad-vent	an-nals	as-sets	bane-ful
ad-verb	an-swer	asth-ma	ban-ish
ad-verse	an-tic	au-dit	bank-er
af-ter	an-vil	au-thor	bank-rupt
a-ged	a-ny	aw-ful	ban-ner
a-gent	ap-ple	ax-is	ban-quet
a"-gile	a-pril	a-zure	ban-ter
a-gue	a-pron	Bab-ble	bant-ling
ail-ment	apt-ness	bab-bler	bap-tism
ai-ry	ar-bour	ba-by	barb-éd
al-der	ar-cher	back-bite	bar-ber

bare-foot	bel-low	blind-ness	bor-row
bare-ness	bel-ly	blis-ter	bot-tle
bar-gain	ber-ry	bloat-ed	bot-tom
bark-ing	be-som	blood-shed	bound-less
bar-ley	bet-ter	bloo"-dy	boun-ty
bar-on	be"-vy	bloom-ing	bow-els
bar-ren	bi-as	blos-som	bow-er
bar-row	bib-ber	blow-ing	box-er
bar-ter	bi-ble	blub-ber	boy-ish
base-ness	bid-der	blue-ness	brace-let
bash-ful	big-ness	blun-der	brack-et
ba-sin	big-ot	blunt-less	brack-ish
bas-ket	bil-let	blus-ter	brag-ger
bas-tard	bind-er	board-er	bram-ble
bat-ten	bind-ing	boast-er	bran-dish
bat-tle	birch-en	boast-ing	brave-ly
bawl-ing	bird-lime	bob-bin	brawl-ing
bea-con	birth-day	bod-kin	braw-ny
bea-dle	bish-op	bo"-dy	bra-zen
bea-my	bit-ter	bog-gle	break-fast
beard-less	bit-tern	boil-er	breast-plate
bear-er	black-en	bold-ness	breath-less
beast-ly	black-ness	bol-ster	breed-ing
beat-er	blad-der	bond-age	brew-er
beau-ty	blame-less	bon-fire	bri-ber
bed-ding	blan-dish	bon-net	brick-bat
bee-hive	blan-ket	bon-ny	brick-kiln
beg-gar	bleak-ness	bo-ny	bri-dal
be-ing	bleat-ing	boo-by	bride-maid
bed-lam	bleed-ing	book-ish	bri-dle
bed-time	blem-ish	boor-ish	brief-ly
bel-fry	bless-ing	boo-ty	bri-ar
bel-man	blind-fold	bor-der	bright-ness

brim-mer	bush-el	care-less	chap-man
brim-stone	bus-tle	car-nage	chap-ter
bring-er	butch-er	car-rot	char-coal
bri-ny	but-ler	car-pet	char-ger
bris-tle	but-ter	car-ter	charm-er
brit-tle	but-tock	carv-er	charm-ing
bro-ken	bux-om	case-ment	char-ter
bro-ker	buz-zard	cas-ket	chas-ten
bru-tal	Cab-bage	cast-or	chat-tels
bru-tish	cab-in	cas-tle	chat-ter
bub-ble	ca-ble	cau-dle	cheap-en
buck-et	cad-dy	cav-il	cheap-ness
buc-kle	ca-dence	cause-way	cheat-er
buck-ler	call-ing	caus-tic	cheer-ful
buck-ram	cal-lous	ce-dar	chem-ist
bud-get	cam-brid	ceil-ing	cher-ish
buf-fet	cam-let	cel-lar	cher-ry
bug-bear	can-cel	cen-sure	ches-nut
bu-gle	can-cer	cen-tre	chief-ly
bul-ky	can-did	ce-rate	child-hood
bul-let	can-dle	cer-tain	child-ish
bul-rush	can-ker	chal-dron	chil-dren
bul-wark	can-non	chal-ice	chim-ney
bum-per	cant-er	chal-lenge	chis-el
bump-kin	can-vas	cham-ber	cho-ler
bun-dle	ca-per	chan-cel	chop-ping
bun-gle	ca-pon	chand-ler	chris-ten
bun-gler	cap-tain	chan-ger	chuc-kle
bur-den	cap-tive	chang-ing	churl-ish
bur-gess	cap-ture	chan-nel	churn-ing
burn-er	car-case	chap-el	ci-der
burn-ing	card-er	chap-lain	cin-der
bur-nish	care-ful	chap-let	ci-pher

cir-cle	cod-lin	con-sul	crook-ed
cis-tern	cof-fee	con-test	cross-ness
cit-ron	cold-ness	con-text	crotch-et
ci"-ty	col-lar	con-tract	crude-ly
clam-ber	col-lect	con-vent	cru-el
clam-my	col-lege	con-vert	cru-et
clam-our	col-lop	con-vex	crum-ple
clap-per	co-lon	con-vict	crup-per
clar-et	col-our	cool-er	crus-ty
clas-sic	com-bat	cool-ness	crys-tal
clat-ter	come-ly	coop-er	cud-gel
clean-ly	com-er	cop-per	cul-prit
clear-ness	com-et	co"-py	cum-ber
cler-gy	com-fort	cord-age	cun-ning
clev-er	com-ma	cor-ner	cup-board
cli-ent	com-ment	cos-tive	cu-rate
cli-mate	com-merce	cost-ly	cur-dle
cling-er	com-mon	cot-ton	cur-few
clog-gy	com-pact	cov-er	curl-ing
clois-ter	com-pass	coun-cil	cur-rant
clo-ser	com-pound	coun-sel	curt-sey
clo-set	com-rade	coun-ter	cur-rent
clou-dy	con-cave	coun-ty	cur-ry
clo-ver	con-cert	coup-let	curs-ed
clo-ven	con-cord	court-ly	cur-tain
clown-ish	con-course	cow-ard	cur-ved
clus-ter	con-duct	cou-sin	cus-tard
clum-sy	con-duit	crack-er	cus-tom
clot-ty	con-flict	crac-kle	cut-ler
cob-bler	con-gress	craf-ty	cyn-ic
cob-nut	con-quer	crea-ture	cy-press
cob-web	con-quest	cred-it	Dab-ble
cock-pit	con-stant	crib-bage	dan-ger

dag-ger	dis-mal	dwel-ling	ev-er
dai-ly	dis-tance	dwin-dle	e-vil
dain-ty	dis-tant	Ea-ger	ex-it
dai-ry	do-er	ea-gle	eye-sight
dal-ly	dog-ger	east-er	eye-sore
dam-age	dol-lar	eat-er	Fa-ble
dam-ask	dol-phin	ear-ly	fa-bric
dam-sel	do-nor	earth-en	fa-cing
dan-cer	dor-mant	ech-o	fac-tor
dan-dle	doub-let	ed-dy	fag-got
dan-driff	doubt-ful	ed-ict	faint-ness
dan-gle	doubt-less	ef-fort	faith-ful
dap-per	dough-ty	e-gress	fal-con
dark-ness	dow-er	ei-ther	fal-low
darl-ing	dow-las	el-bow	false-hood
das-tard	dow-ny	el-der	fam-ine
daz-zle	drag-gle	em-blem	fam-ish
dear-ly	drag-on	em-met	fa-mous
dear-ness	dra-per	em-pire	fan-cy
dead-ly	draw-er	emp-ty	farm-er
death-less	draw-ing	end-less	far-row
debt-or	dread-ful	en-ter	far-ther
de-cent	dream-er	en-try	fas-ten
de-ist	dri-ver	en-voy	fa-tal
del-uge	drop-sy	en-vy	fath-er
dib-ble	drub-bing	eph-od	faul-ty
dic-tate	drum-mer	ep-ic	fa-vour
di-et	drunk-ard	e-qual	fawn-ing
dif-fer	du-el	er-ror	fear-ful
dim-ness	duke-dom	es-say	feath-er
dim-ple	dul-ness	es-sence	fee-ble
din-ner	du-rance	eth-ic	feel-ing
dis-cord	du-ty	e-ven	feign-ed

fel-low	foot-step	fu-ture	gi-ant
fel-on	fore-cast	Gab-ble	gib-bet
fe-male	fore-most	gain-ful	gid-dy
fen-cer	fore-sight	gal-lant	gig-gle
fen-der	fore-head	gal-ley	gild-er
fer-tile	for-est	gal-lon	gild-ing
fer-vent	for-mal	gal-lop	gim-let
fes-ter	for-mer	gam-ble	gin-ger
fet-ter	fort-night	game-ster	gir-dle
fe-ver	for-tune	gam-mon	girl-ish
fid-dle	found-er	gan-der	giv-er
fig-ure	foun-tain	gaunt-let	glad-den
fill-er	fowl-er	gar-bage	glad-ness
fil-thy	fra-grant	gar-den	glean-er
fi-nal	free-ly	gar-gle	glib-ly
fin-ger	fren-zy	gar-land	glim-mer
fin-ish	friend-ly	gar-ment	glis-ten
firm-ness	frig-ate	gar-ner	gloo-my
fix-ed	fros-ty	gar-nish	glo-ry
flab-by	fro-ward	gar-ret	glos-sy
flag-on	frow-zy	gar-ter	glut-ton
fla-grant	fruit-ful	gath-er	gnash-ing
flan-nel	full-er	gau-dy	gob-let
fla-vour	fu-my	ga-zer	god-ly
flesh-ly	fun-nel	geld-ing	go-er
flo-rist	fun-ny	gen-der	gold-en
flow-er	fur-nace	gen-tile	gos-ling
flus-ter	fur-nish	gen-tle	gos-pel
flut-ter	fur-row	gen-try	gos-sip
fol-low	fur-ther	ges-ture	gou-ty
fol-ly	fu-ry	get-ting	grace-ful
fond-ler	fus-ty	gew-gaw	gram-mar
fool-ish	fu-tile	ghast-ly	gran-deur

gras-sy	hag-gle	hea"-dy	hol-land
gra-tis	hail-stone	heal-ing	hol-low
gra-ver	hai-ry	hear-ing	ho-ly
gra-vy	halt-er	heark-en	hom-age
gra-zing	ham-let	heart-en	home-ly
grea-sy	ham-per	heart-less	hon-est
great-ly	hand-ful	hea-then	hon-our
great-ness	hand-maid	heav-en	hood-wink
gree-dy	hand-some	hea"-vy	hope-ful
green-ish	han-dy	he-brew	hope-less
greet-ing	hang-er	hec-tor	hor-rid
griev-ance	hang-ings	heed-ful	hor-ror
griev-ous	han-ker	hel-met	host-age
grind-er	hap-pen	help-er	host-ess
gris-kin	hap-py	help-ful	hos-tile
gris-ly	har-ass	help-less	hot-house
grist-ly	har-bour	hem-lock	hour-ly
groan-ing	hard-en	herb-age	house-hold
gro-cer	har-dy	herds-man	hu-man
grot-to	harm-ful	her-mit	hum-ble
ground-less	harm-less	her-ring	hu-mour
gruff-ness	har-ness	hew-er	hun-ger
guilt-less	har-row	hic-cup	hunt-er
guil-ty	har-vest	hig-gler	hur-ry
gun-ner	hast-en	high-ness	hurt-ful
gus-set	hat-ter	hil-lock	hus-ky
gus-ty	hate-ful	hil-ly	hys-sop
gut-ter	ha-tred	hin-der	I-dler
guz-zle	haugh-ty	hire-ling	i-dol
Hab-it	haunt-ed	hob-ble	im-age
hack-ney	haz-ard	hog-gish	in-cense
had-dock	ha-zel	hogs-head	in-come

in-fant	jour-nal	lad-der	lim-ber
ink-stand	jour-ney	la-ding	lim-it
in-let	joy-ful	la-dle	lim-ner
in-mate	joy-less	la-dy	lin-guist
in-most	joy-ous	lamb-kin	li-on
in-quest	judge-ment	lan-cet	list-ed
in-road	jug-gle	land-lord	lit-ter
in-sect	jui-cy	land-mark	lit-tle
in-sult	jum-ble	land-scape	live-ly
in-sight	ju-ry	lan-guage	liv-er
in-stance	just-ice	lan-guid	liz-ard
in-stant	just-ly	lap-pet	lead-ing
in-step	Keen-ness	lar-der	lob-by
in-to	keep-er	lath-er	lob-ster
in-voice	ken-nel	lat-ter	lock-et
i-ron	ker-nel	laugh-ter	lo-cust
is-sue	ket-tle	law-ful	lodg-ment
i-tem	key-hole	law-yer	lodg-er
Jab-ber	kid-nap	lead-en	lof-ty
jag-ged	kid-ney	lead-er	log-wood
jan-gle	kin-dle	lea-ky	long-ing
jar-gon	kind-ness	lean-ness	loose-ness
jas-per	king-dom	learn-ing	lord-ly
jeal-ous	kins-man	leath-er	loud-ness
jel-ly	kitch-en	length-en	love-ly
jest-er	kna-vish	lep-er	lov-er
Je-sus	kneel-ing	lev-el	low-ly
jew-el	know-ing	le''-vy	low-ness
jew-ish	know-ledge	li-bel	loy-al
jin-gle	knuc-kle	li-cense	lu-cid
join-er	La-bel	life-less	lug-gage
join-ture	la-bour	light-en	lum-bar
jol-ly	lack-ing	light-ning	lurch-er

lurk-er	mel-low	month-ly	nar-row
luc-ky	mem-ber-	mor-al	nas-ty
lyr-ic	men-ace	mor-sel	na-tive
Mag-got	mend-er	mor-tal	na-ture
ma-jor	men-tal	mor-tar	na-vel
mak-er	mer-cer	most-ly	naugh-ty
mal-let	mer-chant	moth-er	na-vy
malt-ster	mer-cy	mo-tive	neat-ness
mam-mon	mer-it	move-ment	neck-cloth
man-drake	mes-sage	moun-tain	need-ful
man-gle	met-al	mourn-ful	nee-dle
man-ly	me-thod	mou-th-ful	nee-dy
man-ner	mid-dle	mud-dle	ne-gro
man-tle	migh-ty	mud-dy	neigh-bour
ma-ny	mil-dew	muf-fle	nei-ther
mar-ble	mild-ness	mum-ble	ne"-pew
mar-ket	mill-stone	mum-my	ner-vous
marks-man	mil-ky	mur-der	net-tle
mar-row	mill-er	mur-mur	new-ly
mar-quis	mim-ic	mush-room	new-ness
mar-shal	mind-ful	mus-ic	nib-ble
mar-tyr	min-gle	mus-ket	nice-ness
ma-son	mis-chief	mus-lin	nig-gard
mas-ter	mi-ser	mus-tard	night-cap
mat-ter	mix-ture	mus-ty	nim-ble
max-im	mock-er	mut-ton	nip-ple
may-or	mod-el	muz-zle	no-ble
may-pole	mod-ern	myr-tle	nog-gin
mea-ly	mod-est	mys-tic	non-age
mean-ing	mois-ture	Nail-er	non-sense
meas-ure	mo-ment	na-ked	non-suit
med-dle	mon-key	name-less	nos-tril
meek-ness	mon-ster	nap-kin	nos-trum

noth-ing	ot-ter	par-cel	per-il
no-tice	o-ver	parch-ing	per-ish
nov-el	out-cast	parch-ment	per-jure
nov-ice	out-cry	par-don	per-ry
num-ber	out-er	pa-rent	per-son
nurs-er	out-most	par-le-y	pert-ness
nur-ture	out-rage	par-lour	pes-ter
nut-meg	out-ward	par-rot	pes-tle
Oaf-ish	out-work	par-ry	pet-ty
oak-en	own-er	par-son	pew-ter
oat-meal	oys-ter	part-ner	phi-al
ob-ject	Pa-cer	par-ty	phren-sy
ob-long	pack-age	pas-sage	phys-ic
o-chre	pack-er	pas-sive	pic-kle
o-dour	pack-et	pass-port	pick-lock
of-fer	pad-dle	pas-ture	pic-ture
of-fice	pad-dock	pat-ent	pie-ces
off-spring	pad-lock	pave-ment	pig-my
o-gle	pa-gan	pay-ment	pil-fer
oil-man	pain-ful	pea-cock	pil-grim
oint-ment	pain-ter	peb-ble	pil-lage
old-er	paint-ing	ped-ant	pill-box
ol-ive	pal-ace	ped-lar	pi-lot
o-men	pal-ate	peep-er	pim-ple
on-set	pale-ness	pee-vish	pin-case
o-pen	pal-let	pelt-ing	pin-cers
op-tic	pam-phlet	pen-dant	pinch-ing
o-pal	pan-cake	pen-man	pi-per
o-range	pan-ic	pen-ny	pip-pin
or-der	pan-try	pen-sive	pi-rate
or-gan	pa-per	peo-ple	pitch-er
oth-er	pa-pist	pep-per	pit-tance
o-ral	par-boil	per-fect	pi"-ty

piv-ot	post-age	prin-cess	punc-ture
pla-ces	pos-ture	pri-verse	pun-gent
pla ⁿ -cid	po-tent	pri ⁿ -vy	pun-ish
plain-tiff	pot-ter	pro-blem	pup-py
plan-et	pot-tle	proc-tor	pur-blind
plant-er	poul-try	prod-uce	pure-ness
plas-ter	pounce-box	prod-uct	pur-pose
plat-ted	pound-age	prof-fer	pu-trid
plat-ter	pound-er	prof-it	puz-zle
play-er	pow-er	prog-ress	Quad-rant
play-ing	pow-der	pro ⁿ -ject	quag-mire
pleas-ant	prac-tice	pro-logue	quaint-ness
pleas-ure	prais-er	prom-ise	qua-ker
plot-ter	pran-cer	proph-et	qualm-ish
plu-mage	prat-tle	pros-per	quar-rel
plum-met	prat-tler	pros-trate	quar-ry
plump-ness	pray-er	proud-ly	quar-tan
plun-der	preach-er	prow-ess	quar-ter
plu-ral	preb-end	prowl-er	qua-ver
ply-ing	pre-cept	pry-ing	queer-ly
poach-er	pre-dal	pru-dence	que ⁿ -ry
pock-et	pref-ace	pru-dent	quib-ble
po-et	prel-ate	psalm-ist	quick-en
poi-son	prel-ude	psal-ter	quick-ly
po-ker	pres-age	pub-lic	quick-sand
po-lar	pres-ence	pub-lish	qui-et
pol-ish	pres-ent	puck-er	quin-sy
pom-pous	press-er	pud-ding	quint-al
pon-der	pric-kle	pud-dle	quit-rent
po-pish	prick-ly	puff-er	quiv-er
pop-py	priest-hood	pul-let	quo-rum
port-al	pri-mate	pul-pit	quo-ta
pos-set	pri-mer	pump-er	Rab-bit

rab-ble	ra-ven	ro-man	sad-dle
ra-cer	raw-ness	ro-mish	safe-ly
rack-et	ra-zor	roo-my	safe-ty
rad-ish	read-er	ro-sy	saf-fron
raf-fle	rea-dy	rot-ten	sail-or
raf-ter	re-al	round-ish	sal-ad
rag-ged	reap-er	ro-ver	sal-ly
rail-er	rea-son	roy-al	sal-mon
rai-ment	reb-el	rub-ber	salt-ish
rain-bow	re-cent	rub-bish	sal-vage
rai-ny	reck-on	ru-by	sal-ver
rais-er	rec-tor	rud-der	sam-ple
rai-sin	ref-use	rude-ness	san-dal
ra-kish	rent-al	rue-ful	san-dy
ral-ly	rest-less	ruf-fle	san-guine
ram-ble	rev-el	rug-ged	sap-ling
ram-mer	rib-and	ru-in	sap-py
ram-pant	rich-es	ru-ler	satch-el
ram-part	rid-dance	rum-ble	sat-in
ran-cour	rid-dle	rum-mage	sat-ire
ran-dom	ri-der	ru-mour	sav-age
ran-ger	ri-fle	rum-ple	sau-cer
ran-kle	right-ful	run-let	sa-ver
ran-sack	rig-our	run-ning	sau-sage
ran-som	ri-ot	rup-ture	saw-yer
rant-er	rip-ple	rus-tic	say-ing
rap-id	ri-val	rus-ty	scab-bard
rap-ine	riv-er	ruth-less	scaf-fold
rap-ture	riv-et	Sab-bath	scam-per
rash-ness	roar-ing	sa-ble	scan-dal
rath-er	rob-ber	sa-bre	scar-let
rat-tle	rock-et	sack-cloth	scat-ter
rav-age	roll-er	sad-den	schol-ar

sci-ence	sham-ble	sim-ply	snuf-fle
scoff-er	shame-ful	sin-ew	sock-et
scol-lop	shame-less	sin-ful	sod-den
scorn-ful	shape-less	sing-ing	soft-en
scrib-ble	sha-pen	sing-er	sol-ace
scrip-ture	sharp-en	sin-gle	sol-emn
scru-ple	sharp-er	sin-ner	sol-id
scuf-fle	shat-ter	si-ren	sor-did
scull-er	shear-ing	sis-ter	sor-row
sculp-ture	shel-ter	sit-ting	sor-ry
scur-vy	shep-herd	skil-ful	sot-tish
seam-less	sher-iff	skil-let	sound-ness
sea-son	sher-ry	skim-mer	span-gle
se-cret	shil-ling	slack-en	spar-kle
seed-less	shi-ning	slan-der	spar-row
see-ing	ship-wreck	slat-tern	spat-ter
seem-ly	shock-ing	slav-ish	speak-er
sell-er	short-er	sleep-er	speech-less
sen-ate	short-en	slee-py	spee-dy
sense-less	shov-el	slip-per	spin-dle
sen-tence	should-er	sli-ver	spin-ner
se-quel	show-er	slop-py	spir-it
ser-mon	shuf-fle	sloth-ful	spit-tle
ser-pent	shut-ter	slub-ber	spite-ful
ser-vant	shut-tle	slug-gard	splint-er
ser-vice	sick-en	slum-ber	spo-ken
set-ter	sick-ness	smell-ing	sport-ing
set-tle	sight-less	smug-gle	spot-less
shab-by	sig-nal	smut-ty	sprin-kle
shac-kle	si-lence	snaf-fle	spun-gy
shad-ow	si-lent	snag-gy	squan-der
shag-gy	sim-per	snap-per	squeamish
shal-low	sim-ple	sneak-ing	sta-ble

stag-ger	stub-born	swea'ty	tell-er
stag-nate	stu-dent	sweep-ing	tem-per
stall-fed	stum-ble	sweet-en	tem-pest
stam-mer	stur-dy	sweet-ness	tem-ple
stand-ish	sub-ject	swel-ling	tempt-er
sta-ple	suc-cour	swift-ness	ten-ant
star-tle	suck-ling	swim-ming	ten-der
state-ly	sud-den	sys-tem	ter-race
sta-ting	suf-fer	Tab-by	ter-ror
sta"-tue	sul-len	ta-ble	tes-ter
stat-ure	sul-ly	tac-kle	tet-ty
stat-ute	sul-tan	ta-ker	thank-ful
stead-fast	sul-try	tal-ent	thatch-er
stee-ple	sum-mer	tal-low	thaw-ing
steer-age	sum-mit	tal-ly	there-fore
stic-kle	sum-mons	tame-ly	thick-et
stiff-en	sun-day	tam-my	thiev-ish
sti-fle	sun-der	tam-per	thim-ble
still-ness	sun-dry	tan-gle	think-ing
stin-gy	sup-per	tan-kard	thirs-ty
stir-rup	sup-ple	tan-sy	thor-ny
stom-ach	sure-ty	ta-per	thorn-back
sto-ny	sur-feit	tap-ster	thought-ful
stor-my	sur-ly	tar-dy	thou-sand
sto-ry	sur-name	tar-get	thrash-er
stout-ness	sur-plice	tar-ry	threat-en
strag-gle	swab-by	tar-tar	throb-bing
stran-gle	swad-dle	taste-less	thump-ing
strick-en	swag-ger	tas-ter	thun-der
strict-ly	swal-low	tat-tle	thurs-day
stri-king	swan-skin	taw-dry	tick-et
strip-ling	swar-thy	taw-ny	tick-el
struc-ture	swear-ing	tai-lor	ti-dy

tight-en	trans-fer	tu-mid	va-grant
till-age	trea-cle	tu-mour	vain-ly
till-er	trea-son	tu-mult	val-id
tim-ber	treas-ure	tun-nel	val-ley
time-ly	trea-tise	tur-ban	van-ish
tinc-ture	treat-ment	tur-bid	van-quish
tin-der	trea-ty	tur-key	var-let
tin-gle	trem-ble	turn-er	var-nish
tin-ker	trench-er	tur-nip	va-ry
tin-sel	tres-pass	turn-stile	vas-sal
tip-pet	trib-une	tur-ret	vel-vet
tip-ple	tric-kle	tur-tle	ven-der
tire-some	tri-fle	tu-tor	ven-om
ti-tle	trig-ger	twi-light	ven-ture
tit-ter	trim-mer	twin-kle	ver-dant
tit-tle	tri"-ple	twit-ter	ver-dict
toi-let	trip-ping	tym-bal	ver-ger
to-ken	tri-umph	ty-rant	ver-juice
ton-nage	troop-er	Um-pire	ver-min
tor-ment	tro-phy	un-cle	ver-sed
tor-rent	trou'-ble	un-der	ver-vain
tor-ture	trow-sers	up-per	ve"-ry
to-tal	tru-ant	up-right	ves-per
tot-ter	truc-kle	up-shot	ves-try
tow-el	tru-ly	up-ward	vex-ed
to-wer	trum-pet	ur-gent	vic-ar
town-ship	trun-dle	u-rine	vic-tor
tra-ding	trus-ty	u-sage	vig-our
tra-ffic	tuck-er	use-ful	vil-lain
trai-tor	tues-day	ush-er	vint-ner
tram-mel	tu-lip	ut-most	vi-ol
tram-ple	tum-ble	ut-ter	vi-per
tran-script	tum-bler	Va-cant	vir-gin

vir-tue	wal-nut	weal-thy	wo-ful
vis-age	wan-der	wea-pon	won-der
vis-it	want-ing	weath-er	wor-ship
vix-en	wan-ton	weep-ing	wrong-ful
vo-cal	war-fare	weigh-ty	Year-ly
vol-ley	war-like	wel-fare	yearn-ing
vom-it	war-rant	wheat-en	yel-low
voy-age	war-ren	whis-per	yeo-man
vul-gar	wash-ing	whis-tle	yon-der
vul-ture	wasp-ish	whole-some	young-er
Wa-fer	waste-ful	wick-ed	young-est
wag-gish	wat-er	wid-ow	youth-ful
wag-tail	watch-ful	will-ing	Za-ny
wait-er	wa-ver	wind-ward	zeal-ot
wake-ful	way-lay	win-ter	zeal-ous
wal-let	way-ward	wis-dom	zen-ith
wal-low	weak-en	wit-ness	ze"-phyr
walk-er	wea-ry	wit-ty	zig-zag

*Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in Word
not exceeding TWO Syllables.*

LESSON 1.

The dog barks.	The li-on roars.
The hog grunts.	The wolf howls.
The pig squeaks.	The ti-ger growls.
The horse neighs.	The fox barks.
The cock crows.	Mice squeak.
The ass brays.	The frog croaks.
The cat purrs.	The spar-row chirps.
The kit-ten mews.	The swal-low twit-ter:
The bull bel-lows.	The rook caws.
The cow lows.	The bit-tern booms.
The calf bleats.	The tur-key gob-bles
Sheep al-so bleat.	The pea-cock scream

The bee-tle hums. The screech-owl shrieks.
The duck quacks. The snake hiss-es.
The goose cack-les. Little boys and girls talk
Mon-keys chat-ter. and read.
The owl hoots.

LESSON 2.

I want my din-ner; I want pud-ding. It is not rea-dy yet: it will be rea-dy soon, then Thom-as shall have his din-ner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives, and forks, and plates? The clock strikes one; take up the din-ner. May I have some meat? No: you shall have some-thing ni-cer. Here is some ap-ple dump-ing for you; and here are some pease, and some beans, and carrots, and tur-nips, and rice-pud-ding, and bread.

LESSON 3.

There was a lit-tle boy, who was not high-er than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a very pleas-ant morn-ing; the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as said before. If he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser; but he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing a-bout, first up-on one low-er, and then up-on an-oth-er; so he said, Pret-ty bee: will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and gath-er hon-ey.

LESSON 4.

Then the i-dle boy met a dog: and he said, Dog will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not be i-dle, I am go-ing to watch my mas-ter's house. I must make haste for fear

bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird! will you come and play with me? But the bird said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss and some wool. So the bird flew away.

LESSON 5.

Then the i-dle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No, I must not be i-dle; I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to him-self, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle ei-ther. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good boy.

LESSON 6.

Thom-as, what a clev-er thing it is to read! A lit-tle while a-go, you know, you could on-ly read lit-tle words; and you were forced to spell them c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ty sto-ries, and I am go-ing to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry a-bout a lamb. There was a kind shep-herd, who had a great ma-ny sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear wa-ter to drink; and if they were sick, he was ve-ry good to them; and when they climb-ed up a steep hill, and the lambs were ti-red, he u-sed to car-ry them in his arms; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile, and play them a tune, and sing to them; and so they were happy sheep and lambs. And every night this shep-herd u-sed to pen them up in a fold, to keep them in safe-ty from the gree-dy wolf.

LESSON 7.

Now they were all ve-ry hap-py, as I told you, and lov-ed the shep-herd dear-ly, that was so good to them, all except one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And this fool-ish lamb did not like to be shut up at night in the fold ; and she came to her moth-er, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, won-der why we are shut up so all night ! the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up ? I think it is ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way if I can, that I will, for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it is very pleas-ant in the woods by moon-light. Then the old sheep said to her, You are very sil-ly, you lit-tle lamb, you had better stay in the fold. The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should al-ways do as he bids us ; and if you wan-der a-bout by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the lit-tle lamb.

LESSON 8.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd cal-led them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self ; and when the last of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast asleep, she came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout ; and she got out of the fold, and got in-to a forest full of trees, and a very fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed very loud. Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold ; but the fold was a great way off : and the wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ried her away to a dis-tant dark den, spread all o-ver with bones and blood ; and there the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, “ Here, I have brought you a young fat lamb ; ” and so the cubs took

her and growl-ed over her a lit-tle while, and then tore her to pie-ces and ate her up.

LESSON 9.

There was once a lit-tle boy, who was a sac-cow-ard. He was a-fraid of al-most a-ny thing. He was a-fraid of the two lit-tle kids, Nan-ny and Bil-ly, when they came and put their no-ses through the pales of the court; and he would not pull Bil-ly by the beard. What a sil-ly lit-tle boy he was! Pray what was his name? Nay, in-deed, I shall not tell you his name, for you would make game of him. Well, he was ve-ry much a-fraid of dogs too: he al-ways cri-ed if a dog bark-ed, and ran a-way, and took hold of his mam-ma's a-pron like a ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-low he was!

LESSON 10.

Well; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by him-self one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow wow, bow wow; and came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him and want-ed to play with him; but the little boy ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him, and cri-ed loud-er, Bow, wow, wow; but he only meant to say Good morn-ing, how do you do? but this lit-tle boy was sad-ly a-fraid, and ran a-way as fast as he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him; and he tum-bled into a very dir-ty ditch, and there he lay crying at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could not get out: and I be-lieve he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good, that he went to the house where the lit-tle boy liv-ed, on purpose to tell them where he was. So, when he came to the house, he scratch-ed at the door, and said, Bow-wow; for he could not speak a-n-plainer. So they came to the door, and said

what do you want, you black dog. We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the servant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch, and the dog and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch ; but he was all over mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was a cow-ard.

LESSON 11.

One day, in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became black with thick clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a heavy shower of rain, he was so vexed, that he could not refrain from tears ; and sitting down in a sulky humour, would not suffer any one to comfort him.

Towards night the clouds began to vanish ; the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields, and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds, and the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. “ Do you see,” said Robert, “ what a change has taken place ? Last night the ground was parched : the flowers, and all the things seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change ? ” Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morning, had done all this good.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the second.

A-base	a-go	as cent	be-fore
a-bate	a-larm	a-shore	be-head
ab-hor	a-las	a-side	be-hold
ab-jure	a-lert	as-sault	be-lieve
a-bove	a-like	as-sent	be-neath
a-bout	a-live	as-sert	be-nign
ab-solve	al-lege	as-sist	be-numb
ab-surd	al-lot	as-sume	be-quest
ac-cept	al-lude	as-sure	be-seech
ac-count	al-lure	a-stray	be-seem
ac-cuse	al-ly	a-stride	be-set
ac-quaint	a-loft	a-tone	be-sides
ac-quire	a-lone	at-tend	be-siege
ac-quit	a-long	at-test	be-smear
ad-duce	a-loof	at-tire	be-smoke
ad-here	a-maze	at-tract	be-speak
ad-jure	a-mend	a-vail	be-stir
ad-just	a-mong	a-vast	be-stow
ad-mit	a-muse	a-venge	be-stride
a-dorn	an noy	a-verse	be-tide
ad-vice	ap-peal	a-vert	be-times
ad-vise	ap-pear	a-void	be-tray
a-far	ap-pease	a-vow	be-troth
af-fair	ap-plaud	aus-tere	be-tween
af-fix	ap-ply	a-wait	be-wail
af-flict	ap-point	a-wake	be-ware
af-front	ap-proach	a-ware	be-witch
a-fraid	ap-prove	a-wry	be-yond
a-gain	a-rise	Bap-tize	blas-pheme
a-against	ar-raign	be-cause	block-ade
ag-gress	ar-rest	be-come	bom-bard
ag-grieve	as-cend	be-dawb	bu-reau

Ca-bal	com-prise	con-nive	De-bar
ca-jole	com-pute	con-sent	de-base
cal-cine	con-ceal	con-serve	de-bate
ca-nal	con-cede	con-sign	de-bauch
ca-price	con-ceit	con-sist	de-cay
car-bine	con-ceive	con-sole	de-cease
ca-ress	con-cern	con-sort	de-ceit
car-mine	con-cert	con-spire	de-ceive
ca-rouse	con-cise	con-strain	de-cide
cas-cade	con-clude	con-straint	de-claim
ce-ment	con-coct	con-struct	de-clare
cock-ade	con-cur	con-sult	de-cline
co-here	con-demn	con-sume	de-coct
col-lect	con-dense	con-tain	de-coy
com-bine	con-dign	con-tempt	de-cree
com-mand	con-dole	con-tend	de-cry
com-mend	con-duce	con-tent	de-duct
com-ment	con-duct	con-tort	de-face
com-mit	con-fer	con-test	de-fame
com-mode	con-fess	con-tract	de-feat
com-mune	con-fide	con-trast	de-fect
com mute	con-fine	con-trol	de-fence
com-pact	con-firm	con-vene	de-fend
com-pare	con-form	con-verse	de-fer
com-pel	con-found	con-vert	de-fine
com-pile	con-front	con-vey	de-form
com-plain	con-fuse	con-vict	de-fraud
com-plete	con-fute	con-vince	de-grade
com-ply	con-geal	con-voke	de-gree
com-port	con-join	con-vulse	de-ject
com-pose	con-joint	cor-rect	de-lay
com-pound	con-jure	cor-rupt	de-light
com-press	con-nect	cur-tail	de-lude

de-mand	de-spond	dis-junct	di-vine
de-mean	de-stroy	dis-like	di-vorce
de-mise	de-tach	dis-mast	di-vulge
de-mit	de-tain	dis-may	dra-goon
de-mur	de-tect	dis-miss	E-clipse
de-mure	de-ter	dis-mount	ef-face
do-note	de-test	dis-own	ef-fect
de-nounce	de-vice	dis-pand	ef-fuse
de-ny	de-volve	dis-part	e-ject
de-part	de-vote	dis-pel	e-lapse
de-pend	de-vour	dis-pend	e-late
de-pict	de-vout	dis-pense	e-lect
de-plore	dif-fuse	dis-perse	e-lude
de-pone	di-gest	dis-place	el-lipse
de-port	di-gress	dis-plant	em-balm
de-pose	di-late	dis-play	em-bark
de-prave	dil-ute	dis-please	em-boss
de-press	di-rect	dis-port	em-brace
de-privé	dis-arm	dis-pose	em-pale
de-pute	dis-burse	dis-praise	em-plead
de-ride	dis-cern	dis-sect	em-ploy
de-robe	dis-charge	dis-solve	en-act
de-scant	dis-claim	dis-til	en-chant
de-scend	dis-close	dis-tinct	en-close
de-cribe	dis-course	dis-tort	en-dear
de-sert	dis-creet	dis-tract	en-dite
de-serve	dis-cuss	dis-tress	en-dorse
de-sign	dis-dain	dis-trust	en-due
de-sire	dis-ease	dis-turb	en-dure
de-sist	dis-gorge	dis-use	en-force
de-spair	dis-grace	di-verge	en-gage
de-spise	dis-guise	di-vert	en-grail
de-spite	dis-gust	di-vest	en-grave
de-spoil	dis-join	di-vide	en-gross

en-hance	ex-act	ex-tinct	grim-ace
en-join	ex-ceed	ex-tol	gro-tesque
en-joy	ex-cel	ex-tort	Im-bibe
en-large	ex-cept	ex-tract	im-bue
en-rage	ex-cess	ex-treme	im-mense
en-rich	ex-change	ex-ude	im-merse
en-robe	ex-cise	ex-ult	im-mure
en-rol	ex-cite	Fa-tigue	im-pair
en-slave	ex-claim	fer-ment	im-part
en-sue	ex-clude	fif-teen	im-peach
en-sure	ex-cuse	fo-ment	im-pede
en-tail	ex-empt	for-bade	im-pel
en-throne	ex-ert	for-bear	im-pend
en-tice	ex-hale	for-bid	im-plant
en-tire	ex-haust	fore-bode	im-plore
en-tomb	ex-hort	fore-close	im-ply
en-trap	ex-ist	fore-doom	im-port
en-treat	ex-pand	fore-go	im-pose
en-twine	ex-pect	fore-know	im-press
e-quip	ex-pend	fore-run	im-print
e-raise	ex-pense	fore-show	im-prove
e-rect	ex-pert	fore-see	im-pure
e-escape	ex-pire	fore-stal	im-pute
es-cort	ex-plain	fore-tel	in-cite
e-spouse	ex-plode	fore-warn	in-cline
e-spy	ex-plot	for-give	in-clude
e-state	ex-plore	for-lorn	in-crease
e-steem	ex-port	for-sake	in-cur
e-vade	ex-pose	for-swear	in-deed
e-vent	ex-pound	forth-with	in-dent
e-vert	ex-press	ful-fil	in-duce
e-vict	ex-punge	Gal-loon	in-dulge
e-vince	ex-tend	ga-zette	in-fect
e-voke	ex-tent	gen-teel	in-fer

in-fest	in-veigh	mis-print	out-leap
in-firm	in-vent	mis-quote	out-live
in-flame	in-vert	mis-rule	out-right
in-flate	in-vest	mis-take	out-run
in-flect	in-vite	mis-teach	out-sail
in-flict	in-voke	mis-trust	out-shine
in-form	in-volve	mis-use	out-shoot
in-fuse	in-ure	mo-lest	out-sit
in-grate	Ja-pan	mo-rose	out-stare
in-here	je-june	Neg-lect	out-strip
in-ject	jo-cose	O-bey	out-walk
in-lay	La-ment	ob-ject	out-weigh
in-list	lam-poon	ob-late	out-wit
in-quire	Ma-raud	o-blige	Pa-rade
in-sane	ma-chine	ob-lique	pa-role
in-scribe	main-tain	ob-scure	par-take
in-sert	ma-lign	ob-serve	pa-trol
in-sist	ma-nure	ob-struct	per-cuss
in-snare	ma-rine	ob-tain	per-form
in-spect	ma-ture	ob-tend	per-fume
in-spire	mis-cal	ob-trude	per-fuse
in-stall	mis-cast	ob-tuse	per-haps
in-still	mis-chance	oc-cult	per-mit
in-struct	mis-count	oc-cur	per-plex
in-sult	mis-deed	of-fend	per-sist
in-tend	mis-deem	op-pose	per-spire
in-tense	mis-give	op-press	per-suade
in-ter	mis-hap	or-dain	per-tain
in-thral	mis-judge	out-bid	per-vade
in-trench	mis-lay	out-brave	per-verse
in-trigue	mis-lead	out-dare	per-vert
in-trude	mis-name	out-do	pe-ruse
in-trust	mis-spend	out-face	pla-card
in-vade	mis-place	out-grow	pos-sess

post-pone	pro-mulge	re-cline	re-hear
pre-cede	pro-nounce	re-cluse	re-ject
pre-clude	pro-pel	re-coil	re-joice
pre-dict	pro-pense	re-coin	re-join
pre-fer	pro-pose	re-cord	re-lapse
pre-fix	pro-pound	re-count	re-late
pre-judge	pro-rogue	re-course	re-lax
pre-mise	pro-scribe	re-cruit	re-lay
pre-pare	pro-tect	re-cur	re-lease
pre-pense	pro-tend	re-daub	re-lent
pre-sage	pro-test	re-deem	re-lief
pre-scribe	pro-tract	re-doubt	re-lieve
pre-sent	pro-trude	re-dound	re-light
pre-serve	pro-vide	re-dress	re-lume
pre-side	pro-voke	re-duce	re-ly
pre-sume	pur-loin	re-fect	re-main
pre-tence	pur-sue	re-fer	re-mand
pre-tend	pur-suit	re-fine	re-mark
pre-text	pur-vey	re-fit	re-mind
pre-vail	Re-bate	re-flect	re-miss
pre-vent	re-bel	re-float	re-morse
pro-ceed	re-bound	re-flow	re-mote
pro-claim	re-buff	re-form	re-move
pro-cure	re-build	re-tract	re-mount
pro-duce	re-buke	re-frain	re-new
pro-fane	re-call	re-fresh	re-nounce
pro-fess	re-cant	re-fund	re-nown
pro-found	re-cede	re-fuse	re-pair
pro-fuse	re-ceipt	re-fute	re-past
pro-ject	re-ceive	re-gain	re-pay
pro-late	re-cess	re-gale	re-peal
pro-lix	re-charge	re-gard	re-peat
pro-long	re-cite	re-grate	re-pel
pro-mote	re-claim	re-gret	re-pent

re-pine	re-volve	sus-pend	un-clasp
re-place	re-ward	sus-pense	un-close
re-plete	ro-mance	There-on	un-cough
re-ply	Sa-lute	there-of	un-do
re-port	se-clude	there-with	un-done
re-pose	se-cure	tor-ment	un-dress
re-press	se-dan	tra-duce	un-fair
re-prieve	se-date	trans-act	un-fed
re-print	se-duce	trans-cend	un-fit
re-proach	se-lect	trans-cribe	un-fold
re-proof	se-rene	trans-fer	un-gird
re-prove	se-vere	trans-form	un-girt
re-pulse	sin-cere	trans-gress	un-glué
re-pute	sub-due	trans-late	un-hinge
re-quest	sub-duct	trans-mit	un-hook
re-quire	sub-join	trans-pire	un-horse
re-quite	sub-lime	trans-plant	un-hurt
re-seat	sub-mit	trans-pose	u-nite
re-scind	sub-orn	tre-pan	un-just
re-serve	sub-scribe	trus-tee	un-knit
re-sign	sub-side	Un-apt	un-known
re-sist	sub-sist	un-bar	un-lace
re-solve	sub-tract	un-bend	un-lade
re-spect	sub-vert	un-bind	un-like
re-store	suc-ceed	un-blest	un-load
re-tain	suc-cinct	un-bolt	un-lock
re-tard	suf-fice	un-born	un-loose
re-tire	sug-gest	un-bought	un-man
re-treat	sup-ply	un-bound	un-mask
re-turn	sup-port	un-brace	un-moor
re-venge	sup-pose	un-case	un-paid
re-vere	sup-press	un-caught	un-ripe
re-vile	sur-round	un-chain	un-safe
re-volt	sur-vey	un-chaste	un-say

un-seen	un-tie	up-hold	with-in
un-shod	un-true	u-surp	with-out
un-sound	un-twist	Where-as	with-stand
un-spent	un-wise	with-al	Your-self
un-stop	un-yoke	with-draw	your-selves
un-taught	up-braid	with-hold	

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in words not exceeding THREE Syllables.

LESSON 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal heav-i-er than any thing else. Men dig it out of the ground. Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade.

Guineas are made of gold; and so are half guineas, and watches sometimes. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold? It is gold beaten very thin, thinner than leaves of paper.

LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half-crowns, and shillings, and six-pen-ces. Silver comes from a great way off; from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The sauce-pans are made of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the can-dle-sticks. What is that green

upon the sauce-pan? It is rusty : the green is called ver-di-gris ; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

LESSON 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty ; but I do not know what we should do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say ? He says No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire ? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted ? No, but it is red hot, and soft ; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles ; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire when it has been in a great while ; then it will melt.

Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing ? He has a forge : he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works ! The sparks fly about : pretty bright sparks ! What is the blacksmith making ? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

LESSON 4.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright and hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel.

Lead is soft and very heavy. Here is a piece lift it. There is lead in the casement ; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire ? Try : throw a piece in. Now it is all melted,

and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is of now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The dripping-pan and the re-lect-or are all covered with tin.

Quick-silver is very bright, like silver; and it is very heavy. See how it runs about! You cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quick-silver in the weath-er-glass.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quick-silver; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, metals. They are all dug out of the ground.

LESSON 5.

There was a little boy whose name was Harry, and his papa and mamma sent him to school, Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and he got to be first in the class. So his mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learned his book very well. And Betty said, Yes, with all my heart. So they made him a nice cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of plums and sweatmeats, orange and citron; and it was iced all over with sugar: it was white and smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it he was very glad, and jumped about for joy; and he hardly staid for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it with his teeth. So he eat till the bell rang for school, and after school he eat again, and eat till he went to bed; nay, he laid his cake under his pillow and sat up in the night to eat some.

He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, this little boy was very sick, and ev-e-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry : he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys ; and now he looks pale and is very ill. And some bo-dy said, Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

LESSON 6.

Now there was an-oth-er boy, who was one of Harry's school fel-lows ; his name was Peter : the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter ; there was not one blot in it all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did ; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake, and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy : he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept sli-ly up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it se-ver-al weeks and it was not gone, for it was very large ; but behold ! the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

LESSON 7.

Well ; there was an-oth-er little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees ; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-oth-er, and a piece to an-oth-er, till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-mor-row.

He then went to play, and the boys all played to-geth-er mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind Fiddler came into the court : he had a long white beard ; and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left off their sport, and came and stood round him.

And Richard saw that while he played the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry : I have no-bo-dy to give me any dinner or supper : I have nothing in the world but this little dog : and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had intend-ed to have eaten an-oth-er day, and he said, Here, old man, here is some cake for you.

The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind

I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray which do you love best? Do you love Harry best, or Peter best, or Richard best?

LESSON 8.

The noblest em-ploy-ment of the mind of man is to study the works of his Cre-a-tor. To him whom the science of nature de-light-eth, ev-e-ry object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shows what i-de-a he en-ter-tains of e-ter-nal wisdom. If he cast his eyes towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Less than in-fi-nite power could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while the sun re-main-eth in his place; while the comet wan-der-eth through space, and re-turn-eth to its des-tin-ed spot again; who but God could have formed them? Behold how awful their splendour! yet they do not di-min-ish; lo, how rapid their motion! yet one run-neth not in the way of an-oth-er. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce; ex-am-ine its bowels, and behold what they contain: have not wisdom and power or-dain-ed the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up? Who wa-ter-eth it at due seasons? Behold the ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it? Who is he that pro-vi-deth for them, but the Lord?

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

Ab-di-cate	Ba ⁿ -che-lor	Cab-i-net
ab-ju-gate	back-sli-der	cal-cu-late
ab-ro-gate	back-ward-ness	cal-en-der
ab-so-lute	bail-a-ble	cap-i-tal
ac-ci-dent	bal-der-dash	cap-ti-vate
ac-cu-rate	ban-ish-ment	car-di-nal
ac-tu-ate	bar-ba-rous	care-ful-ly
ad-ju-tant	bar-ren-ness	car-mel-ite
ad-mirai	bar-ris-ter	car-pen-ter
ad-vo-cate	bash-ful-ness	cas-u-al
af-fa-ble	bat-tle-ment	cas-u-ist
ag-o-ny	beau-ti-ful	cat-a-logue
al-der-man	ben-e-fice	cat-e-chise
a-li-en	ben-e-fit	cat-e-chism
am-nes-ty	big-o-try	cel-e-brate
am-pli-fy	blas-phe-my	cen-tu-ry
an-ar-chy	blood-suck-er	cer-ti-fy
an-ces-tor	blun-der-buss	cham-ber-maid
an-i-mal	blun-der-er	cham-pi-on
an-i-mate	blun-der-ing	char-ac-ter
an-nu-al	blus-ter-er	char-i-ty
ap-pe-tite	bois-ter-ous	chas-tise-ment
ar-a-ble	book-bind-er	chiv-al-ry
ar-gu-ment	bor-row-er	chem-i-cal
ar-mo-ry	bot-tom-less	chem-is-try
ar-ro-gant	bot-tom-ry	cin-na-mon
at-trib-ute	boun-ti-ful	cir-cu-late
av-a-ri-ce	broth-er-ly	cir-cum-flex
au-di-tor	bur-den-some	cir-cum-spect
au-gu-ry	bur-gla-ry	cir-cum-stance
au-thor-ize	bu-ri-al	clam-or-ous

clar-i-fy	cor-pu-lent	de-li-cate
clas-si-cal	cos-tive-ness	dep-u-ty
clean-li-ness	cost-li-ness	der-o-gate
co-gen-cy	cov-e-nant	des-o-late
cog-ni-zance	cov-er-ing	des-pe-rate
col-o-ny	cov-et-ous	des-ti-ny
com-e-dy	coun-sel-lor	des-ti-tute
com-fort-less	coun-te-nance	det-ri-ment
com-i-cal	coun-ter-feit	de-vi-ate
com-pa-ny	coun-ter-pane	di-a-dem
com-pe-tent	cour-te-ous	di-a-logue
com-ple-ment	court-li-ness	di-a-per
com-pli-ment	cow-ard-ice	dil-i-gence
com-pro-mise	craft-i-ness	dis-ci-pline
con-fer-ence	cred-i-ble	dis-lo-cate
con-fi-dence	cred-i-tor	doc-u-ment
con-flu-ence	crim-i-nal	dol-o-rous
con-gru-ous	crit-i-cal	dow-a-ger
con-ju-gal	croc-o-dile	dra-pe-ry
con-que-ror	crook-ed-ness	dul-ci-mer
con-se-crate	cru-ci-fy	du-ra-ble
con-se-quence	cru-di-ty	Eb-o-ny
con-so-nant	cru-el-ty	ed-i-tor
con-sta-ble	crus-ti-ness	ed-u-cate
con-stan-cy	cu-bi-cal	el-e-gant
con-sti-tute	cu-cum-ber	el-e-ment
con-ti-nence	cul-pa-ble	el-e-phant
con-tra-ry	cul-ti-vate	el-e-vate
con-ver-sant	cu-ri-ous	el-o-quence
co-pi-ous	cus-to-dy	em-i-nent
cor-di-al	cus-tom-er	em-pe-ror
cor-mo-rant	Dan-ge-ous	em-pha-sis
cor-o-ner	de-cen-cy	em-u-late
cor-po-ral	ded-i-cate	en-e-my

en-er-gy	free-hold-er	gree-di-ness
en-ter-prise	friv-o-lous	griev-ous-ly
es-ti-mate	fro-ward-ly	gun-pow-der
ev-e-ry	fu-ne-ral	Hand-i-ly
ev-i-dent	fur-be-low	hand-ker-chie
ex-cel-lence	fu-ri-ous	har-bin-ger
ex-cel-lent	fur-ni-ture	harm-less-ly
ex-cre-ment	fur-ther-more	har-mo-ny
ex-e-crate	Gain-say-er	haugh-ti-ness
ex-e-cute	gal-lant-ry	heav-i-ness
ex-er-cise	gal-le-ry	hep-tar-chy
ex-pi-ate	gar-den-er	he"-rald-ry
ex-qui-site	gar-ni-ture	he"-re-sy
Fab-u-lous	gar-ri-son	he"-re-tic
fac-ul-ty	gau-di-ly	he"-ri-tage
faith-ful-ly	gen-e-ral	her-mit-age
fal-la-cy	gen-e-rate	hid-e-ous
fal-li-ble	gen-e-rous	hind-er-most
fath-er-less	gen-tle-man	his-to-ry
faul-ti-ly	gen-u-ine	hoa-ri-ness
fer-ven-cy	gid-di-ness	ho-li-ness
fes-ti-val	gin-ger-bread	hon-es-ty
fe-ver-ish	glim-mer-ing	hope-ful-ness
filth-i-ly	glo-ri-fy	hor-rid-ly
fir-ma-ment	glut-ton-ous	hos-pi-tal
fish-e-ry	god-li-ness	hus-band-man
flat-te-ry	gor-man-dize	hyp-o-crite
flat-u-lent	gov-ern-ment	I-dle-ness
fool-ish-ness	gov-er-nor	ig-no-rant
fop-pe-ry	grace-ful-ness	im-i-tate
for-ti-fy	grad-u-ate	im-ple-ment
for-ward-ness	grate-ful-ly	im-pli-cate
frank-in-cense	grat-i-fy	im-po-tence
fraud-u-lent	grav-i-tate	im-pre-cate

im-pu-dent	knot-ti-ly	mel-low-ness
in-ci-dent	La-bour-er	mel-o-dy
in-di-cate	lar-ce-ny	melt-ing-ly
in-di-gent	lat-e-ral	mem-o-ry
in-do-lent	leg-a-cy	men-di-cant
in-dus-try	len-i-ty	mer-can-tile
in-fa-my	lep-ro-sy	mer-chan-dis
in-fan-cy	leth-ar-gy	mer-ci-ful
in-fi-nite	lev-er-et	mer-ri-ment
in-flu-ence	lib-er-al	min-e-ral
in-ju-ry	lib-er-tine	min-is-ter
in-ner-most	lig-a-ment	mir-a-cle
in-no-cence	like-li-hood	mis-chiev-ous
in-no-vate	li-on-ess	mod-e-rate
in-so-lent	lit-er-al	mon-u-men
in-stant-ly	lof-ti-ness	moun-te-bank
in-sti-tute	low-li-ness	mourn-ful-ly
in-stru-ment	lu-na-cy	mul-ti-tude
in-ter-course	lu-na-tic	mu-si-cal
in-ter-dict	lux-u-ry	mu-ta-ble
in-ter-est	Mag-ni-fy	mu-tu-al
in-ter-val	ma-jes-ty	mys-te-ry
in-ter-view	main-te-nance	Na-ked-ness
in-ti-mate	mal-a-pert	nar-ra-tive
in-tri-cate	man-age-ment	nat-u-ral
Joc-u-lar	man-ful-ly	neg-a-tive
jol-li-ness	man-i-fest	neth-er-most
jo-vi-al	man-li-ness	night-in-gale
ju-gu-lar	man-u-al	nom-i-nate
jus-ti-fy	man-u-script	not-a-ble
Kid-nap-per	mar-i-gold	no-ta-ry
kil-der-kin	mar-i-ner	not-i-fy
kins-wo-man	mar-row-bone	nov-el-ist
kna-vish-ly	mas-cu-line	nov-el-ty

our-ish-ment	pa-pa-cy	plen-ti-ful
u-me-rous	par-a-dise	plun-der-er
un-ne-ry	par-a-dox	po-et-ry
ur-se-ry	par-a-graph	pol-i-cy
u-tri-ment	par-a-pet	pol-i-tic
Ob-du-rate	par-a-phrase	pop-u-lar
b-li-gate	par-a-site	pop-u-lous
b-lo-quy	par-o-dy	pos si-ble
b-so-lete	pa-tri-arch	po-ta-ble
b-sta-cle	pa"-tron-age	po-ten-tate
b-sti-nate	peace-a-ble	pov-er-ty
b-vi-ous	pec-to-ral	prac-ti-cal
c-cu-py	pec-u-late	pre-am-ble
c-u-list	ped-a-gogue	pre-ce-dent
-di-ous	ped-ant-ry	pres-i-dent
-do-rous	pen-al-ty	prev-a-lent
f-fer-ing	pen-e-trate	prin-ci-pal
m-i-nous	pen-i-tence	pris-on-er
p-e-rate	pen-sive-ly	priv-i-lege
p-po-site	pen-u-ry	prob-a-ble
p-u-lent	per-fect-ness	prod-i-gy
r-a-cle	per-ju-ry	prof-li-gate
r-a-tor	per-ma-nence	prop-er-ly
r-der-ly	per-pe-trate	prop-er-ty
r-di-nance	per-se-cute	pros-e-cute
r-gan-ist	per-son-age	pros-o-dy
r-i-gin	per-ti-nence	pros-per-ous
r-na-ment	pes-ti-lence	prot-est-ant
r-tho-dox	pet-ri-fy	prov-en-der
o-ver-flow	pet-u-lant	prov-i-dence
o-ver-sight	phys-i-cal	punc-tu-al
out-ward-ly	pi-e-ty	pun-ish-ment
Pa-ci-fy	pil-fer-er	pu-ru-lent
pal-pa-ble	pin-na-cle	pyr-a-mid

Qual-i-fy	sa-vou-ry	tes-ta-ment
quan-ti-ty	scrip-tu-ral	tit-u-lar
quar-rel-some	scru-pu-lous	tol-e-rate
quer-u-lous	se-cre-cy	trac-ta-ble
qui-et-ness	sec-u-lar	treach-er-ous
Rad-i-cal	sen-su-al	tur-bu-lent
ra-kish-ness	sep-a-rate	tur-pen-tine
rav-en-ous	ser-vi-tor	tyr-an-nise
re-cent-ly	sev-er-al	U-su-al
re"-com-pence	sin-is-ter	u-su-rei
rem-e-dy	sit-u-ate	u-su-ry
ren-o-vate	slip-pe-ry	ut-ter-ly
rep-ro-bate	soph-is-try	Va-can-cy
re-qui-site	sor-ce-ry	vac-u-um
re"-tro-grade	spec-ta-cle	vag-a-bond
rev-e-rend	stig-ma-tize	ve-he-ment
rhet-o-ric	strat-a-gem	ven-e-rate
rib-ald-ry	straw-ber-ry	ven-om-ous
right-e-ous	stren-u-ous	ver-i-ly
rit-u-al	sub-se-quent	vet-e-ran
ri-vu-let	suc-cu-lent	vic-to-ry
rob-be-ry	suf-fo-cate	vil-lai-ny
rot-ten-ness	sum-ma-ry	vi-o-late
roy-al-ty	sup-ple-ment	Way-far-ing
ru-mi-nate	sus-te-nance	wick-ed-ness
rus-ti-cate	syc-a-more	wil-der-ness
Sac-ra-ment	syc-o-phant	won-der-ful
sac-ri-fice	syl-lo-gism	wor-thi-ness
sal-a-ry	sym-pa-thize	wrong-ful-ly
sanc-ti-fy	syn-a-gogue	Yel-low-ness
sat-ir-ist	Tem-po-rize	yes-ter-day
sat-is-fy	ten-den-cy	youth-ful-ly
sau-ci-ness	ten-der-ness	Zeal-ous-ness

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the
SECOND Syllable.

-ban-don	al-low-ance	at-ten-tive
-base-ment	al-migh-ty	at-tor-ney
-bet-ment	a-maze-ment	at-trac-tive
-bi-ding	a-mend-ment	at-trib-ute
-bol-lish	a-muse-ment	a-vow-al
-bor-tive	an-gel-ic	au-then-tic
b-surd-ly	an-noy-ance	Bal-co-ny
-bun-dance	an-oth-er	bap-tis-mal
-bu-sive	a-part-ment	be-com-ing
ac-cept-ance	ap-pel-lant	be-fore-hand
ac-com-plish	ap-pend-age	be-gin-ning
ac-cord-ance	ap-point-ment	be-hold-en
ac-cus-tom	ap-praise-ment	be-liev-er
ac-know-ledge	ap-pren-tice	be-long-ing
ac-quaint-ance	a-quat-ic	be-nign-ly
ac-quit-tal	ar-ri-val	be-stow-er
ad-mit-tance	as-sas-sin	be-tray-er
ad-mon-ish	as-sem-ble	be-wil-der
a-do-rer	as-sert-or	blas-phe-mer
a-dorn-ing	as-sess-ment	bom-bard-ment
ad-van-tage	as-su-ming	bra-va-do
ad-ven-ture	as-su-rance	Ca-bal-ler
ad-vert-ence	a-ston-ish	ca-rous-er
ad-vi-ser	a-sy-lum	ca-the-dral
ad-um-brate	ath-let-ic	clan-des-tine
ad-vow-son	a-tone-ment	co-e-qual
af-firm-ance	at-tain-ment	co-he-rent
a-gree-ment	at-tem-per	col-lec-tor
a-larm-ing	at-tend-ance	commandment

com-mit-ment	de-ci-pher	dis-a-ble
com-pact-ly	de-ci-sive	dis-as-ter
com-pen-sate	de-claim-er	dis-bur-den
com-plete-ly	de-co-rum	dis-ci-ple
con-dem-ned	de-crep-id	dis-cov-er
con-fis-cate	de-cre-tal	dis-cour-age
con-found-er	de-fence-less	dis-dain-ful
con-gres-sive	de-fen-sive	dis-fig-ure
con-jec-ture	de-file-ment	dis-grace-ful
con-joint-ly	de-form-ed	dis-heart-en
con-junct-ly	de-light-ful	dis-hon-est
con-jure-ment	de-lin-quent	dis-hon-our
con-ni-vance	de-liv-er	dis-junc-tive
con-sid-er	de-lu-sive	dis-or-der
con-sis-tent	de-mer-it	dis-par-age
con-su-mer	de-mol-ish	dis-quiet
con-sump-tive	de-mon-strate	dis-rel-ish
con-tem-plate	de-mure-ness	dis-sem-ble
con-tent-ment	de-ni-al	dis-ser-vice
con-tin-gent	de-nu-date	dis-taste-ful
con-trib-ute	de-par-ture	dis-til-ler
con-tri-vance	de-pend-ant	dis-tinct-ly
con-trol-ler	de-po-nent	dis-tin-guish
con-vert-er	de-pos-it	dis-tract-ed
con-vict-ed	de-scend-ant	dis-trib-ute
cor-rect-or	de-sert-er	dis-trust-ful
cor-ro-sive	de-spond-ent	dis-turb-ance
cor-rupt-ness	de-stroy-er	di-vi-ner
cos-met-ic	de-struc-tive	di-vo-ce-ment
cre-a-tor	de-ter-gent	di-ur-nal
De-ben-ture	de-vour-er	di-vul-ger
de-can-ter	dic-ta-tor	do-mes-tic
de-ceas-ed	dif-fu-sive	dra-mat-ic
de-ceit-ful	di-min-ish	Ec-lec-tic
de-ceiv-er	di-rect-or	e-clips-ed

ef-fec-tive	en-vi-rons	im-mor-tal
ef-ful-gent	e-pis-tle	im-peach-ment
e-lec-tive	er-ra-tic	im-pel-lent
e-lev-en	e-spous-als	im-port-er
e-li"-cit	e-stab-lish	im-pos-tor
e-lon-gate	e-ter-nal	im-pris-on
e-lu-sive	ex-alt-ed	im-pru-dent
em-bar-go	ex-hib-it	in-car-nate
em-bel-lish	ex-ter-nal	in-cen-tive
em-bez-zle	ex-tin-guish	in-clu-sive
em-bow-el	ex-tir-pate	in-cul-cate
em-broi-der	Fa-nat-ic	in-cum-bent
em-mer-gent	fan-tas-tic	in-debt-ed
em-pan-nel	fo-ment-er	in-de-cent
em-ploy-ment	for-bear-ance	in-den-ture
em-na-ble	for-bid-den	in-duce-ment
em-nam-el	for-get-ful	in-dul-gence
em-namp-ment	for-sa-ken	in-fer-nal
em-nchant-er	ful-fil-led	in-fla-mer
em-ncount-er	Gi-gan-tic	in-for-mal
em-ncour-age	gri-mal-kin	in-form-er
em-ncroach-ment	Har-mon-ics	in-fringe-ment
em-ncum-ber	hence-for-ward	in-ha-bit
em-ndeav-our	here-af-ter	in-he-rent
em-ndorse-ment	her-met-ic	in-he'-rit
em-ndu-rance	he-ro-ic	in-hib-it
em-ner-vate	hi-ber-nal	in-hu-man
em-nfet-ter	hu-mane-ly	in-qui-ry
em-nlarge-ment	I-de-a	in-sip-id
em-nlight-en	il-lus-trate	in-spir-it
em-nsu-rance	im-a"-gine	in-stinct-ive
em-ntice-ment	im-mod-est	in-struct-or
em-nvel-ope	im-pair-ment	in-ven-tor

in-ter-ment	Pa-cif-ic	re-sem-ble
in-ter-nal	par-ta-ker	re-sis-tance
in-ter-pret	pa-thet-ic	re-spect-ful
in-tes-tate	pel-lu-cid	re-venge-ful
in-tes-tine	per-fu-mer	re-view-er
in-trin-sic	per-spec-tive	re-vi-ler
in-val-id	per-verse-ly	re-vi-val
in-vei-gle	po-lite-ly	re-volt-er
Je-ho-vah	po-ma-tum	re-ward-er
La-con-ic	per-cep-tive	Sar-cas-tic
lieu-ten-ant	pre-pa-rer	scor-bu-tic
ma-lig-nant	pre-sump-tive	se-cure-ly
ma-raud-er	pro-ceed-ing	se-du-cer
ma-ter-nal	pro-duc-tive	se-ques-ter
ma-ture-ly	pro-phet-ic	se-rene-ly
me-an-der	pro-po-sal	sin-cere-ly
me-chan-ic	pros-pec-tive	spec-ta-tor
mi-nute-ly	pur-su-ance	sub-mis-sive
mis-con-duct	Quin-tes-sence	Tes-ta-tor
mis-no-mer	Re-coin-age	thanks-giv-ing
mo-nas-tic	re-deem-er	to-bac-co
more-o-ver	re-dun-dant	to-geth-er
Neg-lect-ful	re-lin-quish	trans-pa-rent
noc-tur-nal	re-luc-tant	tri-bu-nal
Ob-ject-or	re-main-der	tri-um-phant
o-bli-ging	re-mem-ber	Un-cov-er
ob-lique-ly	re-mem-brance	un-daunt-ed
ob-serv-ance	re-miss-ness	ún-e-qual
oc-cur-rence	re-morse-less	un-fruit-ful
of-fend-er	re-nown-ed	un-god-ly
of-fen-sive	re-plen-ish	un-grate-ful
op-po-nent	re-ple ⁿ -vy	un-ho-ly
or-gan-ic	re-proach-ful	un-learn-ed

un-ru-ly	un-thank-ful	un-com-mon
un-skil-ful	un-time-ly	Vice-ge-rent
un-sta-ble	un-wor-thy	vin-dic-tive

*Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the
LAST Syllable.*

Ac-qui-esce	dis-a-buse	in-ter-cede
af-ter-noon	dis-a-gree	in-ter-cept
al-a-mode	dis-al-low	in-ter-change
am-bus-cade	dis-an-nul	in-ter-fere
an-ti-pope	dis-ap-pear	in-ter-lard
ap-per-tain	dis-ap-point	in-ter-lope
ap-pre-hend	dis-ap-prove	in-ter-mit
Bal-us-trade	dis-be-lieve	in-ter-mix
bar-ri-cade	dis-com-mend	in-ter-vene
bom-ba-zin	dis-com-pose	Mag-a-zine
brig-a-dier	dis-con-tent	mis-ap-ply
buc-ca-neer	dis-en-chant	mis-be-have
Ca"-ra-van	dis-en-gage	O-ver-charge
cav-al-cade	dis-en-thral	o-ver-flow
cir-cum-scribe	dis-es-teem	o-ver-lay
cir-cum-vent	dis-o-bey	o-ver-look
co-in-cide	En-ter-tain	o-ver-spread
com-plais-ance	Gas-con-ade	o-ver-take
com-pre-hend	gaz-et-teer	o-ver-throw
con-de-scend	Here-up-on	o-ver-turn
con-tra-dict	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-whelm
con-tro-vert	im-por-tune	Per-se-vere
cor-re-pond	in-com-mode	Re"-col-lect
coun-ter-mine	in-com-plete	re"-com-mend
coun-ter-vail	in-cor-rect	re-con-vene
Deb-o-nair	in-dis-creet	re-in-force

ref-u-gee	su-per-scribe	un-der-mine
rep-ar-tee	su-per-sede	un-der-stand
re"-pre-hend	There-up-on	un-der-take
re"-pre-sent	Un-a-ware	un-der-worth
re"-pri-mand	un-be-lief	Vi-o-lin
Ser-e-nade	un-der-go	vol-un-teer

Words of THREE Syllables, pronounced as TWO, and accented on the FIRST Syllable.

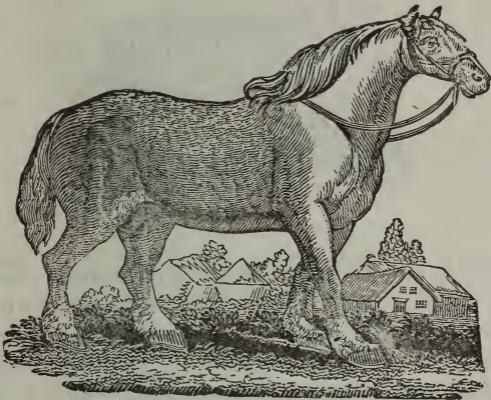
RULES.

<i>Cion, sion, tion,</i> sound like <i>shon</i> , either in the middle, or at the end of Words.	<i>Cian, tian,</i> like <i>shan</i> .
<i>Ce, ci, sci, si,</i> and <i>ti,</i> like <i>sh</i> .	<i>Cient, tient,</i> like <i>shent</i> .
<i>Cial, tial,</i> commonly sound like <i>shal</i> .	<i>Cious, scious, and tious,</i> like <i>shus</i> .
	<i>Science, tience,</i> like <i>shence</i> .

Ac-ti-on	Man-si-on	po-ti-on
an-ci-ent	mar-ti-al	pre"-ci-ous
auc-ti-on	men-ti-on	Quo-ti-ent
Cap-ti-ous	mer-si-on	Sanc-ti-on
cau-ti-on	mo-ti-on	sec-ti-on
cau-ti-ous	Na-ti-on	spe"-ci-al
con-sci-ence	no-ti-on	spe-ci-ous
con-sci-ous	nup-ti-al	sta-ti-on
Dic-ti-on	O-ce-an	suc-ti-on
Fac-ti-on	op-ti-on	Ten-si-on
fac-ti-ous	Pac-ti-on	ter-ti-an
frac-ti-on	par-ti-al	trac-ti-on
frac-ti-ous	pas-si-on	Unc-ti-on
Gra-ci-ous	pa-ti-ence	ul-ti-on
Junc-ti-on	pa-ti-ent	Vec-ti-on
Lo-ti-on	pen-si-on	ver-si-on
lus-ci-ous	por-ti-on	vi"-si-on

LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

1. THE HORSE.



THE horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable, he distinguishes his companions, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip.

The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is useful for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is, that cruel men should ever ill use, over-work, and torture this useful beast!

2. THE COW.



Ox is the general name for horned cattle ; and of all these the cow is the most useful. The flesh of an ox is beef. Oxen are often used to draw in ploughs or carts. Their flesh supplies us with food. Their blood is used as manure, as well as the dung ; their fat is made into candles ; their hides into shoes and boots ; their hair is mixed with lime to make mortar ; their horns are made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and instead of glass for lanterns. Their bones are used to make little spoons, knives and forks for children, buttons, &c.

Cows give us milk, which is excellent diet ; and of milk we make cheese ; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf : its flesh is veal ; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be considered as more u-ni-ver-sal-ly conducive to the comfort of mankind, than any other animal

3. THE HOG.



THE Hog has a divided hoof, like the animals called cattle; but the bones of his feet are really like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of in-struc-tion; but it appears, by the example of the learned pig, that even they may be taught.

A hog is a disgusting animal; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, and dis-a-gree-a-ble. The flesh of the hog produces pork, ham, and bacon. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit and wait the fall of fresh; but hunger will force them to eat rotten putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

4. THE DEER.



DEER shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring: if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches: when they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees, to clear them of a skin with which they are covered.

The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives. Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with pro-di-gi-ous swiftness.

5. THE CAT.



THE cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her; then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs: their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line; by night it spreads into a large circle.

Cats live in the house, but are not very obedient to the owner: they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes; they are fond of va-le-ri-an and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

6. THE SHEEP.



SHEEP supply us with food : their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes ; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles ; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called an ewe.

A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog ; yet an ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side : she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear : such is the love of mothers !

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they well repay him for his at-ten-ti-on. In many countries they require the attendance of shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves ; but in our happy land they graze in se-cu-ri-ty.

7. THE GOAT.



A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep ; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is valuable for wigs ; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep. They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees. Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a kid : the flesh of kids is esteemed ; gloves are made of their skins. Persons of weak constitutions drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful ; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teased and pulled by the beard or horns.

8. THE DOG.



THE Dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vi-gilance, and fi-del-i-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pan-i-on, and the friend of man ; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pan-i-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice ; nay, even by his looks, he is ready to obey him.

Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his mas-ter, and the friends of his family ; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives ; who understands his own name, and the voice of the

domestics : and who, when he has lost his master, calls for him by cries and la-men-ta-ti-ons. A dog is the most sa-ga-ci-ous animal we have, and the most capable of ed-u-ca-ti-on. In most dogs the sense of smelling is keen : a dog will hunt his game by the scent ; and in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, try which way the scent is strongest, and then pursue that.

9. THE ASS.



THE Ass is humble, patient, and quiet.—Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be treated with contempt and cruelty? The ass is strong, hardy, and temperate, and less delicate than the horse ; but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity.

10. THE LION.

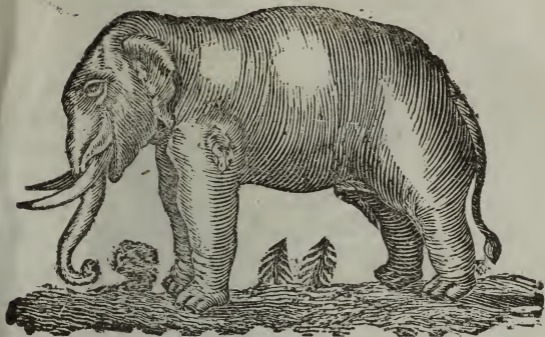


THIS noble animal has a large head, short round ears, shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute of a mane.

Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of all quadrupeds.

A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies in-sen-si-ble of fear, to the last gasp. To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, mag-nan-i-mous in his courage, and grateful in his dis-po-si-ti-on. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

11. THE ELEPHANT.



THE Elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the community to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in seniority brings up the rear. As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees, on which they feed; and if they enter cultivated fields, the labours of agriculture soon disappear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and obedient of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is remarkable, and it seems but to live to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel, in order to receive its rider; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

12. THE BEAR.



THERE are several kinds of bears ; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with black glossy hair, and is very common in North A-mer-i-ca. It is said to subsist wholly on ve-ge-ta-ble food ; but some of them, which have been brought into England, have shown a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore-feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely, that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn, these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total in-ac-tiv-i-ty and abstinence from food.

The white, or Greenland bear, has a pe-cu-li-ar-ly long head and neck, and its limbs are of pro-di-gi-ous size and strength ; its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on fish, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

*Words of FOUR Syllables, pronounced as THREE,
and accented on the SECOND Syllable.*

A-dop-ti-on	de-struc-ti-on	Ma-gi"-ci-an
af-fec-ti-on	de-trac-ti-on	mu-si"-ci-an
af-flic-ti-on	de-vo-ti-on	Nar-ra-ti-on
as-per-si-on	dis-cus-si-on	Ob-jec-ti-on.
at-ten-ti-on	dis-sen-si-on	ob-la-ti-on
at-trac-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ob-struc-ti-on
au-spi"-ci-ous	di-vi"-si-on	op-pres-si-on
Ca-pa-ci-ous	E-jec-ti-on	op-ti"-ci-an
ces-sa-ti-on	e-lec-ti-on	o-ra-ti-on
col-la-ti-on	e-rup-ti-on	Per-fec-ti-on
com-pas-si-on	es-sen-ti-al	pol-lu-ti-on
com-pul-si-on	ex-ac-ti-on	pre-dic-ti-on
con-cep-ti-on	ex-clu-si-on	pre-scrip-ti-on
con-clu-si-on	ex-pan-si-on	pro-mo-ti-on
con-fes-si-on	ex-pres-si-on	pro-por-ti-on
con-fu-si-on	ex-pul-si-on	pro-vin-ci-al
con-junc-ti-on	ex-tor-ti-on	Re-jec-ti-on
con-struc-ti-on	ex-trac-ti-on	re-la-ti-on
con-ten-ti-ous	Fal-la-ci-ous	re-ten-ti-on
con-ver-si-on	foun-da-ti-on	Sal-va-ti-on
con-vic-ti-on	Im-mer-si-on	sub-jec-ti-on
con-vul-si-on	im-par-ti-al	sub-stan-ti-al
cor-rec-ti-on	im-pa-ti-ent	sub-trac-ti-on
cor-rup-ti-on	im-pres-si-on	sub-ver-si-on
cre-a-ti-on	in-junc-ti-on	suc-ces-si-on
De-coc-ti-on	in-scrip-ti-on	suf-fi"-ci-ent
de-fec-ti-on	in-struc-ti-on	sus-pi"-ci-on
de-fi"-ci-ent	in-ven-ti-on	Temp-ta-ti-on
de-jec-ti-on	ir-rup-ti-on	trans-la-ti-on
de-li"-ci-ous	Li-cen-ti-ous	Va-ca-ti-on
de-scrip-ti-on	lo-gi"-ci-an	vex-a-ti-on

Words of FOUR Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

Ab-so-lute-ly	Bar-ba-rous-ly	cor-ri-gi-ble
ac-ces-sa-ry	beau-ti-ful-ly	cred-it-a-ble
ac-cu-ra-cy	ben-e-fit-ed	cus-tom-a-ry
ac-cu-rate-ly	boun-ti-ful-ness	cov-et-ous-ly
a"-cri-mo-ny	bril-li-an-cy	Dan-ger-ous-ly
ac-tu-al-ly	bur-go-mas-ter	del-i-ca-cy
ad-di-to-ry	Cap-i-tal-ly	des-pic-a-ble
ad-e-quate-ly	cas-u-ist-ry	dif-fi-cul-ty
ad-mi-ra-ble	cat-er-pil-lar	dil-i-gent-ly
ad-mi-ral-ty	cel-i-ba-cy	dis-pu-ta-ble
ad-ver-sa-ry	cen-su-ra-ble	drom-e-da-ry
ag-gra-va-ted	cer-e-mo-ny	du-ra-ble-ness
al-a-bas-ter	cir-cu-la-ted	Ef-fi-ca-cy
a-li-en-ate	cog-ni-za-ble	el-e-gant-ly
al-le-go-ry	com-fort-a-ble	el-i-gi-ble
al-ter-a-tive	com-men-ta-ry	em-i-nent-ly
a-mi-a-ble	com-mis-sa-ry	ex-cel-len-cy
am-i-ca-ble	com-mon-al-ty	ex-e-cra-ble
am-o-rous-ly	com-pa-ra-ble	ex-o-ra-ble
an-i-ma-ted	com-pe-ten-cy	ex-qui-site-ly
an-nu-al-ly	con-fi-dent-ly	Fa-vour-a-bly
an-swer-a-ble	con-quer-a-ble	feb-ru-a-ry
an-ti-cham-ber	con-se-quent-ly	fig-u-ra-tive
an-ti-mo-ny	con-sti-tu-ted	fluc-tu-a-ting
an-ti-qua-ry	con-ti-nent-ly	for-mi-da-ble
ap-o-plec-tic	con-tro-ver-sy	for-tu-nate-ly
ap-pli-ca-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	fraud-u-lent-ly
ar-bi-tra-ry	co-pi-ous-ly	friv-o-lous-ly
ar-ro-gant-ly	co"-py-hold-er	Gen-er-al-ly
au-di-to-ry	cor-po-ral-ly	gen-er-ous-ly
a-vi-a	cor-pu-lent-ly	gil-li-flow-er

gov-ern-a-ble	mod-e-rate-ly	prom-is-so-ry
grad-a-to-ry	mo-men-ta-ry	pur-ga-to-ry
Hab-er-dash-er	mon-as-te-ry	pu-ri-fi-er
hab-it-a-ble	mo"-ral-i-zer	Rat-i-fi-er
het-er-o-dox	mul-ti-pli-er	rea-son-a-ble
hon-our-a-ble	mu-si-cal-ly	righ-te-ous-ness
hos-pit-a-ble	mu-ti-nous-ly	Sac-ri-fi-er
hu-mour-ous-ly	Nat-u-ral-ly	sanc-tu-a-ry
Ig-no-mi"-ny	ne"-ces-sa-ry	sat-is-fi-ed
im-i-ta-tor	ne-cro-man-cy	sec-re-ta-ry
in-do-lent-ly	neg-li-gent-ly	sep-a-rate-ly
in-no-cen-cy	not-a-ble-ness	ser-vice-a-ble
in-ti-ma-cy	nu-mer-ous-ly	slov-en-li-ness
in-tri-ca-cy	Ob-du-ra-cy	sol-i-ta-ry
in-ven-to-ry	ob-sti-na-cy	sov-er-eign-ty
Jan-u-a-ry	ob-vi-ous-ly	spec-u-la-tive
ju-di-ca-ture	oc-cu-pi-er	spir-it-u-al
ju-sti-fi-ed	oc-u-lar-ly	stat-u-a-ry
Jap-i-da-ry	op-er-a-tive	sub-lu-na-ry
lit-er-al-ly	or-a-to-ry	Tab-er-na-cle
lit-er-a-ture	or-di-na-ry	ter-ri-fy-ing
o"-gi-cal-ly	Pa"-ci-fi-er	ter-ri-to-ry
u-mi-na-ry	pal-a-ta-ble	tes-ti-mo-ny
Ma"-gis-tra-cy	par-don-a-ble	tol-er-a-ble
mal-le-a-ble	pa"-tri-mo-ny	tran-si-to-ry
man-da-to-ry	pen-e-tra-ble	Val-u-a-ble
ma"-tri-mo-ny	per-ish-a-ble	va-ri-a-ble
mel-an-cho-ly	prac-ti-ca-ble	ve"-ge-ta-ble
mem-o-ra-ble	preb-en-da-ry	ven-er-a-ble
men-su-ra-ble	pref-er-a-ble	vir-tu-ous-ly
mer-ce-na-ry	pres-by-te-ry	vol-un-ta-ry
mil-i-ta-ry	prev-a-lent-ly	War-rant-a-ble
mis-er-a-ble	prof-it-a-ble	

*Words of FOUR Syllables, accented on the
SECOND Syllable.*

Ab-bre-vi-ate	as-trol-o-ger	con-tam-i-nate
ab-dom-i-nal	as-tron-o-mer	con-tempt-i-ble
a-bil-i-ty	at-ten-u-ate	con-test-a-ble
a-bom-i-nate	a-vail-a-ble	con-tig-u-ous
a-bun-dant-ly	au-then-ti-cate	con-tin-u-al
a-bu-sive-ly	au-thor-i-ty	con-trib-u-tor
ac-cel-e-rate	Bar-ba-ri-an	con-ve-ni-ent
ac-ces-si-ble	be-at-i-tude	con-vers-a-ble
ac-com-pa-ny	be-com-ing-ly	co-op-e-rate
ac-count-a-ble	be-ha-vi-our	cor-po-re-al
ac-cu-mu-late	be-nef-i-cence	cor-rel-a-tive
a-cid-i-ty	be-nev-o-lence	cor-rob-o-rate
ad-min-is-ter	bi-og-ra-phy	cor-ro-sive-ly
ad-mon-ish-er	bi-tu-mi-nous	cu-ta-ne-ous
ad-ven-tur-er	Ca-lam-i-tous	De-bil-i-tate
a-gree-a-ble	ca-lum-ni-ous	de-crep-i-tude
al-low-a-ble	ca-pit-u-late	de-fen-si-ble
am-bas-sa-dor	ca-tas-tro-phe	de-fin-i-tive
am-big-u-ous	cen-so-ri-ous	de-form-i-ty
am-phib-i-ous	chi-rur-gi-cal	de-gen-e-rate
a-nat-o-mist	chro-nol-o-gy	de-ject-ed-ly
an-gel-i-cal	con-form-a-ble	de-lib-e-rate
an-ni-hil-ate	con-grat-u-late	de-light-ful-ly
a-nom-a-lous	con-sid-er-ate	de-lin-e-ate
an-tag-o-nist	con-sist-o-ry	de-liv-er-ance
an-tip-a-thy	con-sol-i-date	de-moc-ra-cy
an-ti"-qui-ty	con-spic-u-ous	de-mon-stra-ble
a-pol-o-gize	con-spi-ra-cy	de-nom-i-nate
a-rith-me-tic	con-su-ma-ble	de-plo-ra-ble
as-sas-sin-ate	con-sist-en-cy	de-pop-u-late

le-pre-ci-ate	em-pir-i-cal	fra-gil-i-ty
le-si-ra-ble	em-pov-er-ish	fru-gal-i-ty
le-spite-ful-ly	en-am-el-ler	fu-tu-ri-ty
le-spond-en-cy	en-thu-si-ast	Ge-og-ra-phy
le-ter-min-ate	e-nu-me-rate	ge-om-e-try
le-tes-ta-ble	e-pis-co-pal	gram-ma-ri-an
lex-te"-ri-ty	e-pit-o-me	gram-mat-i-cal
li-min-u-tive	e-quiv-o-cate	Ha-bil-i-ment
lis-cern-i-ble	er-ro-ne-ous	ha-bit-u-ate
lis-cov-e-ry	e-the-re-al	har-mon-i-cal
lis-crim-i-nate	e-van-gel-ist	her-met-i-cal
lis-dain-ful-ly	e-vap-o-rate	hi-la"-ri-ty
lis-grace-ful-ly	e-va-sive-ly	hu-man-i-ty
lis-loy-al-ty	e-ven-tu-al	hu-mil-i-ty
lis-or-der-ly	ex-am-in-er	hy-poth-e-sis
lis-pen-sa-ry	ex-ceed-ing-ly	I-dol-a-ter
lis-sat-is-fy	ex-ces-sive-ly	il-lit-e-rate
lis-sim-i-lar	ex-cu-sa-ble	il-lus-tri-ous
lis-u-ni-on	ex-ec-u-tor	im-men-si-ty
li-vin-i-ty	ex-em-pla-ry	im-mor-tal-ize
log-mat-i-cal	ex-fo-li-ate	im-mu-ta-ble
lox-ol-o-gy	ex-hil-a-rate	im-ped-i-ment
lu-pli"-ci-ty	ex-on-e-rate	im-pen-i-tence
lu-bri-e-ty	ex-or-bi-tant	im-pe-ri-ous
lu-sec-tu-al	ex-pe"-ri-ment	im-per-ti-nent
lu-fem-i-nate	ex-ter-mi-nate	im-pet-u-ous
lu-fron-te-ry	ex-trav-a-gant	im-pi-e-ty
lu-gre-gi-ous	ex-trem-i-ty	im-plac-a-ble
lu-jac-u-late	Fa-nat-i-cism	im-pol-i-tic
lu-lab-o-rate	fas-tid-i-ous	im-por-tu-nate
lu-lu-ci-date	fa-tal-i-ty	im-pos-si-ble
lu-mas-cu-late	fe-li"-ci-ty	im-prob-a-ble

im-pov-er-ish	ma-te-ri-al	re-gen-e-rate
im-preg-na-ble	me-trop-o-lis	re-luc-tan-cy
im-prove-a-ble	mi-rac-u-lous	re-mark-a-ble
im-prov-i-dent	Na-tiv-i-ty	re-mu-ne-rate
in-an-i-mate	non-sen-si-cal	re-splen-dent-ly
in-au-gu-rate	no-to-ri-ous	re-sto-ra-tive
in-ca-pa-ble	O-be-di-ent	re-su-ma-ble
in-clem-en-cy	ob-serv-a-ble	Sa-ga"-ci-ty
in-cli-na-ble	om-nip-o-tent	si-mil-i-tude
in-con-stan-cy	o-rac-u-lar	sim-pli-ci-ty
in-cu-ra-ble	o-ri"-gi-nal	so-lem-ni-ty
in-de-cen-cy	Par-tic-u-lar	so-li"-ci-tor
in-el-e-gant	pe-nu-ri-ous	so-li"-cit-ous
in-fat-u-ate	per-pet-u-al	sub-ser-vi-ent
in-hab-i-tant	per-spic-u-ous	su-pe-ri-or
in-grat-i-tude	phi-los-o-pher	su-per-la-tive
in-sin-u-ate	pos-te-ri-or	su-prem-a-cy
in-teg-ri-ty	pre-ca-ri-ous	Tau-tol-o-gy
in-ter-pre-ter	pre-cip-i-tate	ter-ra"-que-ou
in-tract-a-ble	pre-des-ti-nate	the-ol-o-gy
in-trep-id-ly	pre-dom-i-nate	tri-um-phant-
in-val-i-date	pre-oc-cu-py	tu-mul-tu-ous
in-vet-e-rate	pre-va"-ri-cate	ty-ran-ni-cal
in-vid-i-ous	pro-gen-i-tor	U-nan-i-mous
ir-rad-i-ate	pros-per-i-ty	u-bi"-qui-ty
i-tin-e-rant	Ra-pid-i-ty	un-search-a-b-
Ju-rid-i-cal	re-cep-ta-cle	Va-cu-i-ty
La-bo-ri-ous	re-cum-ben-cy	ver-nac-u-lar
le-git-i-mate	re-cur-ren-cy	vi-cis-si-tude
le-gu-mi-nous	re-deem-a-ble	vi-va-ci-ty
lux-u-ri-ous	re-dun-dan-cy	vo-lup-tu-ous
Mag-ni-fi-cent	re-frac-to-ry	

SELECT FABLES.

I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



A Fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their delicious juice ; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it impracticable to jump so high, and in consequence gave up the attempt. Pshaw ! said he, saying them as he retired, with affected indifference, I might easily have accomplished this business if I had been so disposed ; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and therefore not worth the trouble of plucking.

The Vain, contending for the prize
 'Gainst Merit, see their labour lost ;
 But still self-love will say—" Despise
 " What others gain at any cost ;
 " I cannot reach reward, 'tis true,
 " Then let me sneer at those who do."

IL THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.

A Dog crossing a river on a plank, with piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its re-flec-ti-o in the stream, and fancied he had dis-cov-er-e another and a richer booty. Ac-cord-ing-ly dropping the meat into the water, which wa instantly hurried away by the current, he snatch ed at the shadow ; but how great was his vex a-ti-on, to find that it had dis-ap-pear-ed ! Un happy creature that I am ! cried he : in graspin at a shadow, I have lost the substance.

With moderate blessings be content,
 Nor idly grasp at every shade ;
 Peace, competence, a life well spent,
 Are treasures that can never fade :
 And he who weakly sighs for more,
 Augments his misery, not his store.

III. THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF.



A Shepherd-boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying "the wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them.

This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length the wolf came in reality, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by experience, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the wolf had time and opportunity to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,
 Nor ev'n in jest a lie repeat;
 Who acts a base, fictitious part,
 Will infamy and ruin meet.
 The liar ne'er will be believ'd
 By those whom he has once deceived.

IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER



A surly Dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger; an Ox, pressed by hunger came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the dog, snarling and putting himself in a threatening posture prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ridiculous is your behaviour! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me to whom it is so desirable, to taste it.

The Miser who hoards up his gold,
 Unwilling to use or to lend,
 Himself in the dog may behold,
 The Ox in his indigent friend.
 To hoard up what we can't enjoy,
 Is Heaven's good purpose to destroy.

V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



A She-Goat shut up her kid in safety at home, while she went to feed in the fields, and advised her to keep close. A wolf watching their motions, as soon as the Dam was gone, hastened to the house, and knocked at the door. Child, said he, counterfeiting the voice of the Goat, I forgot to embrace you; open the door I beseech you, that I may give you this token of my affection. No! no! replied the kid, (who had taken a survey of the deceiver through the window,) I cannot possibly give you admission; for though you feign very well the voice of my Dam, I perceive in every other respect that you are a Wolf.

Let every youth, with cautious breast,
 Allurement's fatal dangers shun;
 Who turns sage counsel to a jest,
 Takes the sure road to be undone.
 A Parent's counsels e'er revere,
 And mingle confidence with fear.

VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



A Wolf and a Lamb, by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him, and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I disturb it? said the Lamb, in a great fright: the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you, that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the Wolf; but it was only yesterday that I saw your Sire encouraging the Hounds that were pursuing me. Pardon me! answered the Lamb, my poor Sire fell a victim to the Butcher's knife upwards of a month since. It was your Dam, then, replied the savage beast. My Dam, said the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, vociferated the Wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in rage, I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprung upon the defenceless Lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injustice, leagued with Strength and Pow'r,
 Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;
 In vain they plead when tyrants lour,
 And seek to make the weak their prey.
 No equal rights obtain regard,
 When passions fire and spoils reward.

Words of six Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.

A-bóm-i-na-ble-ness	An-te-di-lú-vi-an
au-thor-i-tá-tive-ly	an-ti-mo-nárch-i-cal
Con-cíl-i-a-to-ry	arch-i-e-pís-co-pal
con-grát-u-la-to-ry	a-ris-to-crát-i-cal
con-síd-er-a-ble-ness	Dis-sat-is-fác-to-ry
De-clár-a-to-ri-ly	E"-ty-mo-lo"-gi-cal
E-jác-u-la-to-ry	ex-tra-pa-ró-chi-al
ex-pós-tu-la-to-ry	Fa-mi-li-ár-i-ty
In-tól-er-a-ble-ness	Ge-ne-a-lo"-gi-cal
in-vól-un-ta-ri-ly	ge-ne-ral-ís-si-mo
Un-pár-don-a-ble-ness	He-ter-o-gé-ne-ous
un-próf-it-a-ble-ness	his-to-ri-óg-ra-pher
un-reá-son-a-ble-ness	Im-mu-ta-bíl-i-ty
A-pos-tól-i-cal-ly	in-fál-li-bíl-i-ty
Be-a-tíf-i-cal-ly	Pe-cu-li-ár-i-ty
Cer-e-mó-ni-ous-ly	pre-des-ti-ná-ri-an
cir-cum-ám-bi-ent-ly	Su-per-in-ténd-en-cy
con-sen-tá-ne-ous-ly	U-ni-ver-sál-i-ty
con-tu-mé-li-ous-ly	un-phi-lo-sóph-i-cal
Di-a-ból-i-cal-ly	An-ti-trin-i-tá-ri-an
di-a-mét-ri-cal-ly	Com-men-su-ra-bíl-i-ty
dis-o-bé-di-ent-ly	Dis-sat-is-fác-ti-on
Em-blem-át-i-cal-ly	Ex-tra-ór-di-na-ri-ly
In-con-síd-er-ate-ly	Im-ma-te-ri-ál-i-ty
in-con-vé-ni-ent-ly	im-pen-e-tra-bíl-i-ty
in-ter-róg-a-to-ry	in-com-pat-i-bíl-i-ty
Ma-gis-té-ri-al-ly	in-con-síd-er-a-ble-ness
mer-i-tó-ri-ous-ly	in-cor-rupt-i-bíl-i-ty
Re-com-ménd-a-to-ry	in-di-vis-i-bíl-i-ty
Su-per-án-nu-a-ted	Lat-i-tu-di-ná-ri-an
su-per-nú-me-ra-ry	Val-e-tu-di-ná-ri-an

INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE CONTRASTED.

A Tale by DR PERCEVAL.

IN a village, at a small distance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy husbandman, who had two sons, William and Thomas; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.

On the day when the second son was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating; and they throve so much alike, that it was a difficult matter to say which claimed the preference.

As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of these trees, now filled with blossoms, their father told them, that he made them a present of the trees in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay, in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

Thomas, though the youngest son, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of insects as soon as he discovered them, and propping up the stem that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it, to loosen the earth, that the root might receive nourishment from the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews. No mother could nurse her child more tenderly in its infancy, than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, pursued a very different conduct; for he loitered away all his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a broken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of, till one day in autumn, when, by chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit, he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves, and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit; and he thought that his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him that it was by no means reasonable that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he, "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil; but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects to remain on his tree; but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you, and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right in it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William; who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas, assisting him in the culture of his tree, advised him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

MORAL and PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS, *which ought to be committed to memory at an early age.*

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.
It is wiser to prevent a quarrel, than to revenge it.
Custom is the plague of wise men; but is the idol of fools.
To err is human; to forgive, divine.

He is always rich, who considers himself as having enough.

The golden rule of happiness is to be moderate in your expectations.

It is better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and submission to advice, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundations of all virtue.

By others' faults, wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure, is folly; not to mourn at all, is insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all.

Industry is the parent of every excellence.

The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the root of all evil.

The acquisition of knowledge is the most honourable occupation of youth.

Never expect lawyers to settle disputes; nor justice from the decisions of lawyers.

Beware of false reasoning, when you are about to inflict an injury which you cannot repair.

He can never have a true friend, who is often changing his friendships.

Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing manhood.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that are most forward in doing them.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy by doing good.

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread.

There is no real use in riches, except in the distribution of them.

Deference to others is the golden rule of politeness and of morals.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding.

That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even with his enemy; by passing it over, he is superior.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged.

No music is so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The only benefit to be derived from flattery is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed in what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more, than that he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found, who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Truth is born with us; and we do violence to our nature, when we shake off our veracity.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered, before you set much value on his praise.

A wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the world, him who is most powerful, or most wealthy.

There is more trouble in accumulating the first hundred, than in the next five thousand.

He who would become rich within a year, is generally a beggar within six months.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of his abilities, is the glory of man.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing engages more the affections of men, than a polite address, and graceful conversation.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than to return injury with kindness.

Philosophy is only valuable, when it serves as the law of life, and not for purposes of ostentation.

There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise confidence, and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs no invention to help it out.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

In the career of human life, it is as dangerous to play too forward, as too backward a game.

Beware of making a false estimate of your own powers, character, and pretensions.

A lie is always troublesome, sets a man's invention upon the rack, and requires the aid of many more to support it.

Fix on that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

A temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and his whole life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take prudent care for the future; but not so as to spoil the enjoyment of the present.

It forms no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to become so to-morrow.

Blame not before you have examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

An angry man who suppresses his opinions, thinks worse than he speaks.

It is the infirmity of little minds, to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells every thing, will equally have nothing told him.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them; but the words of such as have understanding, are weighed in the balance.

The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

He that is truly polite, knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation.

The manners of a well-bred man are equally remote from insipid complaisance, and low familiarity.

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, and costs us nothing.

Wisdom is the gray hairs to a man, and unspotted life is the most venerable old age.

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

Most men are friends for their own purposes, and will not abide in the day of trouble.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

He who discovereth secrets, loseth his credit, and will never secure valuable friendships.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

The latter part of a wise man's life, is taken up in curing the prejudices and false opinions he had contracted in the former part.

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain it.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

True wisdom consists in the regulation and government of the passions; and not in a technical knowledge of arts and sciences.

Some men miss the prize of prosperity by procrastination, and others lose it by impatience and precipitancy.

Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

Almost all difficulties are to be overcome by industry and perseverance.

A small injury done to another, is a great injury done to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason; the weapon of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow, which can be as well performed to-day.

In your intercourse with the world, a spoonful of oil goes further than a quart of vinegar.

Fools go to law, and knaves prefer the arbitration of lawyers.

You must convince men before you can reform them.

A man's fortunes may always be retrieved, if he has retained habits of sobriety and industry.

No man is ruined who has preserved an unblemished character.

Habits of tenderness towards the meanest animals, beget habits of charity and benevolence towards our fellow-creatures.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

By Dr Benjamin Franklin.

REMEMBER *that time is money.*—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expense; he has spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that credit is money.—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific or multiplying nature.—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six;

turned again, it is seven and threepence: and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that throws away a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a year is but a groat a day.—For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expense, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings: therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.—The sound of the hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expenses and your income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expenses mount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconveniences.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry* and *frugality*; that is, waste neither *time* nor *money*, but make the best use of both.

GOLDEN RULES FOR YOUNG SHOPKEEPERS.

By Sir Richard Philips.

1.—Choose a good and commanding situation, even at a higher rate or premium ; for no money is so well laid out as for situation, providing good use be made of it.

2.—Take your shop door off the hinges at seven o'clock every morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3.—Clean and set out your windows before seven o'clock ; and do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you most want to sell.

4.—Sweep before your house ; and, if required, open a footway from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all your neighbours may be sensible of your diligence.

5.—Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business, and consider it as a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

6.—Apply your first return of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions suitable emphasis by claiming discount.

7.—Always be found at home, and in some way employed ; and remember that your meddling neighbours have their eyes upon you, and are constantly gauging you by your appearances.

8.—Re-weigh and re-measure all your stock, rather than let it be supposed you have nothing to do.

9.—Keep some article cheap, that you may draw customers and enlarge your intercourse.

10.—Keep up the exact quality or flavour of all articles which you find are approved of by your customers ; and by this means you will enjoy their preference.

11.—Buy for ready-money as often as you have any to spare ; and when you take credit, pay to a day, and unasked.

12.—No advantage will ever arise to you from any ostentatious display of expenditure.

13.—Beware of the odds and ends of a stock, of remnants, of spoiled goods, and of waste ; for it is in such things that your profits lie.

14.—In serving your customers, be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper,—for nothing is got by it.

15.—Always be seen at church or chapel on Sunday; never at a gaming-table: and seldom at theatres or at places of amusement.

16.—Prefer a prudent and discreet to a rich and showy wife.

17.—Spend your evenings by your own fire-side, and shun a public-house or a sottish club as you would a bad debt.

18.—Subscribe with your neighbours to a book-club, and improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use your future affluence with credit to yourself, and advantage to the public.

19.—Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above one-fourth.

20.—Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheek,—repelling beholders instead of attracting them.

21.—Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is two pounds lost at the end of three years, and two hundred and fifty-six pounds at the end of twenty-four years.

22.—To avoid being robbed and ruined by apprentices and assistants, never allow them to go from home in the evening; and the restriction will prove equally useful to master and servant.

23.—Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader; for they justly consider, that, if they deal with him, they must contribute to his follies.

24.—Let these be your rules till you have realised your stock, and till you can take discount for prompt payment on all purchases; and you may then indulge in any degree which your habits and sense of prudence suggest.

PROPER NAMES

Which occur in the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS.

A-bad'don	Au-gus'tus	Co-ni'ah
A-bed'ne-go	Ba'al Be'rith	Dam-as'cus
A-bi'a-thar	Ba'al Ham'on	Dan'i-el
A-bim'e-lech	Bab'y lon	Deb'o-rah
A-bin'a-dab	Bar-a-chi'ah	Ded'a-nim
A'bra-ham	Bar-je'sus	Del'i-lah
Ab'sa-lom	Bar'na-bas	De-me'tri-us
Ad-o-ni'jah	Bar-thol'o-mew	Di-ot're-phes
A-grip'pa	Bar-ti-me'us	Did'y-mus
A-has-u-e'rus	Bar-zil'la-i	Di-o-nys'i-us
A-him'e-lech	Bash'e-math	Dru-sil'la
A-hith'o-phel	Be-el'ze-bub	E-bed'me-lech
Am'al-e-kite	Be-er'she-ba	Eb-en-e'zer
A-min'a-dab	Bel-shaz'zar	Ek'ron
An'a-kims	Ben'ha-dad	El-beth'el
A-nam'e-lech	Beth-es'da	E-le-a'zar
An-a-ni'as	Beth'le-hem	E-li'a-kim
An'ti-christ	Beth-sa'i-da	E-li-e'zer
Ar-che-la'us	Bi-thyn'i-a	E-li'hu
Ar-chip'pus	Bo-a-ner'ges	Elim'e-lech
Arc-tu'rus	Cai'a-phas	El'i-phaz
A-re-op'a-gus	Cal'va-ry	E-liz'a-beth
Ar-i-ma-the'a	Can-da'ce	El'ka-nah
Ar-ma-ged'don	Ca-per'na-um	El-na'thar
Ar-tax-erx'es	Cen'chre-a	El'y-mas
Ash'ta-roth	Ce-sa're-a	Em'ma-us
As'ke-lon	Cher'u-bim	Ep'a-phras
As-syr'i-a	Cho-ra'zin	E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ath-a-li'ah	Cle'o-phas	E-phe'si-ans

Eph'e-sus	Hor-o-na'im	La'mech
Ep-i-cu-re'ans	Ho-san'na	La-o-di-ce'a
E'sar-had'don	Hy-men-e'us	Laz'a-rus
E-thi-o'pi-a	Ja-az-a-ni'ah	Leb'a-non
Eu-roc'ly-don	Ich'a-bod	Lem'u-el
Eu'ty-chus	Id-u-mae'a	Lu'ci-fer
Fe'lix	Jeb'u-site	Lyd'i-a
Fes'tus	Jed-e-di'ah	Ma''ce-do'ni-a
For-tu-na'tus	Je-ho'a-haz	Mach-pe'lah
Ga'bri-el	Je-hoi'a-kim	Ma-ha-na'im
Gad-a-renes'	Je-hoi'a-chin	Ma-nas'seh
Gal-a'ti-a	Je-ho'ram	Ma-no'ah
Gal'i-lee	Je-hosh'a-phat	Mar-a-nath'a
Ga-ma'li-el	Je-ho'vah	Mat'thew
Ged-a-li'ah	Je-phun'neh	Maz'za-roth
Ge-ha'zi	Jer-e-mi'ah	Mel-chiz'e-dek
Ger-ge-senes'	Jer'i-cho	Mer'i-bah
Ger'i-zim	Jer-o-bo'am	Me-ro'dach
Gib'e-on-ites	Je-ru'sa-lem	Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
Gid'e-on	Jez'e-bel	Me-thu'se-lah
Gol-go-tha	Im-man'u-el	Mi-chai'ah
Go-mor'rah	Jon'a-dab	Mi'cha-el
Had-ad-e'zer	Jon'a-than	Mir'i-am
Ha-do'ram	Josh'u-a	Mna'son
Hal-le-lu'jah	Jo-si'ah	Mor'de-cai
Ha-nam'e-el	I-sai'ah	Mo-ri'ah
Han'a-ni	Ish'bo-sheth	Na'a-man
Han-a-ni'ah	Ish'ma-el	Na'o-mi
Haz'a-el	Is'sa-char	Naph'ta-li
Her-mo'ge-nes	Ith'a-mar	Na-than'a-el
He-ro'di-as	Kei'lah	Naz-a-rene'
Hez-e-ki'ah	Ke-tu'rah	Naz'a-reth
Hi-e-rop'o-lis	Ki-ka'ion	Naz'a-rite
Hil-ki'ah	La'chish	Neb-u-chad nez'zar

Ne-bu-zar'a-dan	Shu'nam-mite	Thy-a-ti'ra
Ne-he-mi'ah	Sib'bo-leth	Ti-mo'the-us
Ram-a-li'ah	Sil'o-am	To-bi'ah
Reph'a-im	Sil-va'nus	Vash'ti
Reu'ben	Sim'e-on	U-phar'sin
Rim'mon	Sis'e-ra	U-ri'jah
Ru'ha-mah	Sol'o-mon	Uz-zi'ah
Sa-be'ans	Steph'a-nas	Zac-che'us
Sa-ma'ri-a	Su-san'nah	Zar'e-phath
San-bal'lat	Sy-ro-ph'e-ni'ci-a	Zeb'e-dee
Sap-phi'ra	Tab'e-ra	Zech-a-ri'ah
Sa-rep'ta	Tab'i-tha	Ze-de-ki'ah
Sen-na-che'rib	Te-haph'ne-hes	Zeph-a-ni'ah
Ser'a-phim	Ter'a-phim	Ze-rub'ba-bel
Shi-lo'ah	Ter-tul'lus	Ze-lo'phe-ad
Shim'e-i	The-oph'i-lus	Zer-u-i'ah
Shu'lam-ite	Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca	Zip-po'rah

PROPER NAMES

Which occur in ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Ab'er-deen	Ap'en-nines	Bok'ha-ra
Ab-er-isth'with	Arch-an'gel	Bo-na-vis'ta
Ac-a-pul'co	Au-ren-ga'bad	Bos'pho-rus
Ac-ar-na'ni-a	Ba-bel-man'del	Bo-rys'the-nes
Ach-æ-me'ni-a	Bab'y-lon	Bra-gan'za
Ach-e-ron'ti-a	Bag-na'gar	Bran'den-burg
Ad-ri-a-no'ple	Bar-ba'does	Bu-thra'tes
Al-es-san'dri-a	Bar-ce-lo'na	Bus-so'ra
A-mer'i-ca	Ba-va'ri-a	By-zan'ti-um
Am-hip'o-lis	Bel-ve-dere'	Caf-fra'ri-a
An-da-lu'si-a	Be-ne-ven'to	Cag-li-a'ri
An-nap'o-lis	Bes-sa-ra'bi-a	Cal-a-ma'ta
An-ti-pa'ros	Bis-na'gar	Cal-cut'ta

Cal-i-for'ni-a	Do-min'i-ca	Gol-con'da
Ca-pra'ri-a	Dus'sel-dorf	Gua-de-loupe'
Car-a-ma'ni-a	Dyr-rach'i-um	Guel'der-land
Car-tha-ge-na	Ed'in-burgh	Gu'za-rat
Cat-a-lo'ni-a	El-e-phan'ta	Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Ce-pha-lo'-ni-a	E-leu'the-ræ	Hei'del-burg
Ce-pha-le'na	Ep-i-dam'nus	Hel-voet-sluy's'
Ce-rau'ni-a	Ep-i-dau'rus	Her-man-stadt'
Cer-cyph'a-læ	Ep-i-pha'ni-a	Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Chæ-ro-ne'a	Es-cu'ri-al	His-pa-ni-o'la
Chal-ce-do'ni-a	Es-qui-maux'	Hyr-ca'ni-a
Chan-der-na-gore'	Es-tre-ma-du'ra	Ja-mai'ca
Chris-ti-a'na	E-thi-o'pi-a	Il-lyr'i-cum
Chris-ti-an-o'ple	Eu-pa-to'ri-a	In-nis-kil'ling
Con-nec'ti-cut	Eu-ri-a-nas'sa	Is-pa-han'
Con-stan-ti-no'ple	Fas-cel'li-na	Kamts-chat'ka
Co-pen-ha'gen	Fer-man'agh	Kim-bol'ton
Cor-o-man'del	Fon-te-ra'bi-a	Kon'igs-burgh
Cor-y-pha'si-um	For-te-ven-tu'ra	La-bra-dor'
Cyc'la-des	Fred'er-icks-burg	Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-a
Da-ghes'tan	Fri-u'li	Lamp'sa-cus
Da-le-car'li-a	Fron-tign-i-ac'	Lan'gue-doc
Dal-ma'ti-a	Fur'sten-burg	Lau'ter-burg
Dam-i-et'ta	Gal-li-pa'gos	Leo-min'ster
Dar-da-nelles'	Gal-lip'o-lis	Li-thu-a'ni-a
Dar-da'ni-a	Gal-lo-græ'ci-a	Li-va'di-a
Dau'phi-ny	Gan-gar'i-dæ	Lon-don-der'ry
De-se-a'da	Gar-a-man'tes	Lou'is-burg
Di-ar-be'ker	Gas'co-ny	Lou-is-i-a'na
Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis	Ge-ne'va	Lu'nen-burg
Di-os-cu'ri-as	Ger'ma-ny	Lux'em-burg
Do-do'na	Gib-ral'tar	Lyc-a-o'ni-a
Do-min'go	Glou'ces-ter	Lys-i-ma'chi-a

Ma-cas'sar	O-ver-ys'sel	Spitz-ber'gen
Ma'ce-do'ni-a	Pa-lat'i-nate	Switz'er-land
Mad-a-gas'car	Paph-la-go'ni-a	Tar-ra-go'na
Man-ga-lore'	Pat-a-go'ni-a	Thi-on-ville'
Mar'a-thon	Penn-syl-va'ni-a	Thu-rin'gi-a
Mar-tin-i'co	Phi-lip-ville'	Tip-pe-ra'ry
Ma-su-li-pa-tam'	Pon-di-cher'ry	To-bols'koi
Med-i-ter-ra'ne-an	Pyr-e-nees'	Ton-ga-ta-boo
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a	Qui-be-ron'	Trans-syl-va'ni-a
Mo-no-e-mu'gi	Qui-lo'a	Tur-co-ma'ni-a
Mo-no-mo-ta'pa	Quir-i-na'lis	Val-en-cien'nes
Na-to'li-a	Rat'is-bon	Ver-o-ni'ca
Ne-ga-pa-tam'	Ra-ven'na	Ve-su'vi-us
Ne-rins'koi	Ra'vens-burg	Vir-gin'i-a
Neuf-cha-teau'	Ro-set'ta	U-ran'i-berg
Ni-ca-ra-gua'	Rot'ter-dam	West-ma'ni-a
Nic-o-me'di-a	Sal-a-man'ca	West-pha'li a
Ni-cop'o-lis	Sa-mar-cand'	Wol-fen-but'tle
No-vo-go'rod	Sa-moi-e'da	Xy-le-nop'o-lis
Nu'rem-berg	Sar-a-gos'sa	Xy-lop'o-lis
Oc'za-kow	Sar-di'ni-a	Zan-gue-bar'
Oo-no-las'ka	Schaff-hau'sen	Zan-zi-bar'
Os'na-burg	Se-rin-ga-pa-tam'	Zen-o-do'ti-a
O-ta-hei'te	Si-be'ri-a	Zo-ro-an'der

PROPER NAMES

Which occur in ROMAN and GRECIAN HISTORY.

Æs-chi'nes	A-nac're-on	An-tis'the-nes
A-ges-i-la'us	An-ax-i'man-der	A-pel'les
Al-ci-bi'a-des	An-do'ci-des	Ar-chi-me'des
Al-ex-an'der	An-tig'o-nus	Ar-e-thu'sa
Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis	An-tim'a-chus	Ar-is-tar'chus

Ar-is-tí-des	Col-la-tí-nus	Eph-i-al'tes
A-ris-to-de mus	Com-a-ge'na	Eph'o-ri
Ar-is-top'h'a-nes	Con'stan-tine	Ep-i-char'mus
Ar'is-to-tle	Co-ri-o-la'nus	Ep-ic-te'tus
Ar-tem-i-do'rus	Cor-ne'li-a	Ep-i-cu'rus
Ath-en-o-do'rus	Cor-un-ca'nus	Ep-i-men'i-des
Ba'ja-zet	Cor-y-ban'tes	Er-a-sis'tra-tus
Bac-chí'a-dæ	Cra-tip'pus	Er-a-tos'the-nes
Bel-ler'o-phon	Ctes'i-phon	Er-a-tos'tra-tus
Ber-e-cyn'thi-a	Dam-a-sis'tra-tus	Er-ich-tho'ni-us
Bi-sal'tæ	Da-moc'ra-tes	Eu'me-nes
Bo-a-di''ce-a	Dar'da-nus	Eu'no-mus
Bo-e'thi-us	Daph-ne-pho'ri-a	Eu-rip'i-des
Bo-mil'car	Da-ri'us	Eu-ry-bi'a-des
Brach-ma'nes	De-ceb'a-lus	Eu-ryt'i-on
Bri-tan'ni-cus	Dem-a-ra'tus	Eu-thy-de mus
Bu-ceph'a-lus	De-mon'i-des	Eu-tych'i-des
Ca-lig'u-la	De-moc'ri-tus	Ex-ag'o-nus
Cal-lic'ra-tes	De-mos'the-nes	Fa'bi-us
Cal-lic-rat'i-das	De-mos'tra-tus	Fa-bri''ci-us
Cal-lim'a-chus	Deu-ca'li-on	Fa-vo-ri'nus
Cam-by'ses	Di-ag'o-ras	Faus-ti'na
Ca-mil'lus	Din-dy-me'ne	Faus-tu-lus
Car-ne'a-des	Di-nom'a-che	Fi-de'næ
Cas-san'der	Di-os-co'ri-des	Fi-den'ti-a
Cas-si'o-pe	Do don'i-des	Fla-min'i-us
Ca-si-ve-lau'nus	Do-mi''ti-a-nus	Flo-ra'li-a
Ce-the'gus	E-lec'tri-on	Ga-bi-e'nus
Char-i-de'mus	El-eu-sin'i-a	Ga-bin'i-us
Cle-oc'ri-tus	Em-ped'o-cles	Gan-gar'i-dæ
Cle-o-pa'tra	En-dymi-on	Gan-y-me'des
Cli-tom'a-chus	E-pam-i-non'das	Gar-a-man'tis
Clyt-em-nes'tra	E-paph-ro-di'tus	Gar ga-ris

Ger-man'i cus	Iph-i-ge-ni'a	Mil-ti'a-des
Gor-di-a'nus	I-soc'ra-tes	Mith-ri-da'tes
Gor'go-nes	Ix-i-on'i-des	Mne-mos'y-ne
Gor-goph'o-ne	Jo-cas'ta	Mne-sim'a-chu
Gra-ti-a'nus	Ju-gur'tha	Nab-ar-za'nes
Gym-nos-o-phis'tæ	Ju-li-a'nus	Na-bo-nen'sis
Gyn-æ-co-thœ'nas	La-om'e-don	Nau'cra-tes
Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Le-on'i-das	Nec'ta-ne-bus
Har-poc'ra-tes	Le-o-tych'i-des	Né'o-cles
Hec-a-tom-pho'nia	Le-os'the-nes	Ne-op-to'l'e-mu
He-ge-sis'tra-tus	Lib-o-phœ-ni'ces	Ni-cag'o-ras
He-ge-tor'i-des	Lon-gim'a-nus	Ni-coch'ra-tes
He-li-o-do'rus	Lu-per-ca'li-a	Nic-o-la'us
He-li-con'i'a-des	Lyc'ophron	Ni-com'a-chu
He-li-o-ga-ba'lus	Lyc-o-mé-des	Nu-me-ri-a'nu
Hel-la-noc'ra-tes	Ly-cur'gi-des	Nu'mi-tor
He-lo'tes	Ly-cur'gus	Oc-ta-vi-a'nu
He-phæs'ti-on	Ly-sim'a-chus	Œd'i-pus
Her-a-clit'us	Ly-sis'tra-tus	O-lym-pi-o-do'ru
Her'cu-les	Man-ti-ne'us	Om-o-pha'gi-
Her-mag'o-ras	Mar-cel-li'nus	On-e-sic'ri-tus
Her-maph-ro-di'tus	Mas-i-nis'sa	On-o-mac'ri-tu
Her-mi'o-ne	Mas-sag'e-tæ	Or-thag'o-ras
Her-mo-do'rus	Max-im-i-a'nus	Os-cho-pho'ri
He-rod'o-tus	Meg'a-ra	Pa-ca-ti-a'nus
Hes-per'i-des	Me-gas'the-nes	Pa-læph'a tus
Hi-e-ron'y-mus	Me-la-nip'pi-des	Pal-a-mé-des
Hip-pag'o-ras	Mel-e-ag'ri-des	Pal-i-nu'rus
Hip-poc'ra-tes	Me-nal'ci-das	Pan-ath-e-næ'
Hy-a-cin'thus	Me-nec'ra-tes	Par-rha'si-us
Hy-dro'pho-rus	Men-e-la'us	Pa-tro'clus
Hys-tas'pes	Me-nœ'ce-us	Pau-sa'ni-as
I-phi'c'ra-tes	Met-a-git'ni-a	Pel-o-pon-ne'su

en-the-si-le'a	Qui-ri'nus	The-mis'to-cles
ni-lip'pi-des	Qui-ri'tes	The-oc'ri-tus
nil-oc-te'tes	Rhad-a-man'thus	The-oph'a-nes
ni-lom'bro-tus	Rom'u-lus	The-o-pol'e-mus
nil-o-me'la	Ru-tu-pi'nus	Ther-mop'y-læ
nil-o-pœ'men	San-cho-ni'a-thon	Thes-moth'e-ta
ni-lo-steph-a'nus	Sar-dan-a-pa'lus	The-od'a-mas
ni-los'tra-tus	Sat-ur-na'li-a	Thu-cyd'i-des
ni-lox'e-nus	Sat-ur-ni'nus	Tim-o-de'mus
n'da-rus	Sca-man'der	Ti-moph'a-nes
s-is-trat'i-des	Scri-bo-ni-a'nus	Tis-sa-pher'nes
ei'a-des	Se-leu'ci-dæ	Tryph-i-o-do'rus
le-mo-cra'ti-a	Se-mir'a-mis	Tyn'da-rus
ol-y-deu'ce-a	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Val-en-tin-i-a'nus
ol-y-do'rus	Si-mon'i-des	Va-le-ri-a'nus
ol-y-gi'ton	Sis'y-phus	Vel-i-ter'na
ol-yg-no'tus	Soc'ra-tes	Ven-u-le'i-us
ol-y-phe'mus	Sog-di-a'nus	Ver-o-doc'ti-us
or-sen'na	Soph'o-cles	Ves-pa-si-a'nus
os-i-do'ni-us	Soph-o-nis'ba	Vi-tel'li-us
rax-it'e-les	Spith-ri-da'tes	Xan-tip'pus
ro-tes-i-la'us	Ste-sim'bro-tus	Xe-nag'o-ras
am-met'i-chus	Ste-sich'o-rus	Xe-noc'ra-tes
yg-ma'li-on	Stra-to-ni'cus	Xe-noph'a-nes
y-læm'e-nes	Sys-i-gam'bis	Xen'o-phon
y-thag'o-ras	Sy-sim'e-thres	Zen-o-do'rus
uin-til-i-a'nus	Te-lem'a-chus	Zeux-id'a-mus
uir-i-na'li-a	Tha-les'tri-a	Zor-o-as'ter

General Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

C has generally the sound of *k*.
es at the end of names is generally a long syllable like double *e*, as *Penelopes*, *Thalès*; *Archimedes*, *Ar-m'e-dès*.
 The diphthong *aa* sounds like *ort a*.
 The diphthong *æ* sounds like long *e*.

Œ sounds like single *e*.
e at the end of many words forms a syllable, as *Penelope*, *Pe-nel'o-pe*.
Pt sounds like *t* by itself, as *Ptolemy*, *Tol'e-my*.
G has its hard sound in most names.
Ch sounds like *k*, as *Christ*, *Krist*, or *Antioch*, *An'ti-ok*.

ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION of Words, nearly the same Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

<i>Accidence</i> , a book	<i>Auger</i> , a carpenter's tool	<i>Bread</i> , baked flour
<i>Accidents</i> , chances	<i>Bail</i> , a surety	<i>Bred</i> , brought up
<i>Account</i> , esteem	<i>Bale</i> , a large parcel	<i>Burrow</i> , a hole in the earth
<i>Accompt</i> , reckoning	<i>Ball</i> , a sphere	<i>Borough</i> , a corporation
<i>Acts</i> , deeds	<i>Bawl</i> , to cry out	<i>By</i> , near
<i>Ax</i> , a hatchet	<i>Beau</i> , a fop	<i>Buy</i> , to purchase
<i>Hacks</i> , doth hack	<i>Bow</i> , to shoot with	<i>Bye</i> , indirectly
<i>Adds</i> , doth add	<i>Bear</i> , to carry	<i>Brews</i> , breweth
<i>Adze</i> , a cooper's ax	<i>Bear</i> , a beast	<i>Bruise</i> , to break
<i>Ail</i> , to be sick, or to make sick	<i>Bare</i> , naked	<i>But</i> , except
<i>Ale</i> , malt liquor	<i>Base</i> , mean	<i>Butt</i> , two hogsheads
<i>Hail</i> , to salute	<i>Bass</i> , a part in music	<i>Calendar</i> , almanac
<i>Hail</i> , frozen rain	<i>Base</i> , bottom	<i>Calender</i> , to smoothen
<i>Hale</i> , strong	<i>Bays</i> , bay leaves	<i>Cannon</i> , a great gun
<i>Air</i> , to breathe	<i>Be</i> , the verb	<i>Canon</i> , a law
<i>Heir</i> , oldest son	<i>Bee</i> , an insect	<i>Canvas</i> , coarse cloth
<i>Hair</i> , of the head	<i>Beer</i> , to drink	<i>Canvass</i> , to examine
<i>Hare</i> , an animal	<i>Bier</i> , a carriage for the dead	<i>Cart</i> , a carriage
<i>Are</i> , they be	<i>Bean</i> , a kind of pulse	<i>Chart</i> , a map
<i>Ere</i> , before	<i>Been</i> , from to be	<i>Cell</i> , a cave
<i>All</i> , every one	<i>Beat</i> , to strike	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of
<i>Awl</i> , to bore with	<i>Beet</i> , a root	<i>Cellar</i> , under ground
<i>Hall</i> , a large room	<i>Bell</i> , to ring	<i>Seller</i> , one who sells
<i>Haul</i> , to pull	<i>Belle</i> , a young lady	<i>Censer</i> , for incense
<i>Allowed</i> , granted	<i>Berry</i> , a small fruit	<i>Censor</i> , a critic
<i>Aloud</i> , with a noise	<i>Bury</i> , to inter	<i>Censure</i> , blame
<i>Altar</i> , for sacrifice	<i>Blew</i> , did blow	<i>Cession</i> , resigning
<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Blue</i> , a colour	<i>Session</i> , assize
<i>Halter</i> , a rope	<i>Boar</i> , a beast	<i>Centaury</i> , an herb
<i>Ant</i> , an emmet	<i>Boor</i> , a clown	<i>Century</i> , 100 years
<i>Aunt</i> , parent's sister	<i>Bore</i> , to make a hole	<i>Sentry</i> , a guard
<i>Haunt</i> , to frequent	<i>Bore</i> , did bore	<i>Choler</i> , anger
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Bolt</i> , a fastening	<i>Collar</i> , for the neck
<i>Assent</i> , agreement	<i>Boult</i> , to sift meal	<i>Ceiling</i> , of a room
<i>Assistance</i> , help	<i>Boy</i> , a lad	
<i>Assistants</i> , helpers	<i>Buoy</i> , a water mark	
<i>Augur</i> , a soothsayer		

Sealing, of a letter	Disease, disorder	Philip, a man's name
Clause, of a sentence	Doe, a she-deer	Fir, a tree
Claws, of a bird or beast	Dough, paste	Fur, of a skin
Coarse, not fine	Done, performed	Flee, to run away
Course, a race	Dun, a colour	Flea, an insect
Corse, a dead body	Dun, a bailiff	Flew, did fly
Complement, the remainder	Draught, of drink	Flue, down
Compliment, to speak politely.	Draft, drawing	Flue, of a chimney
Concert, of music	Urn, a vessel	Flour, for bread
Consort, a companion	Earn, to gain by labour	Flower, of the field
Cousin, a relation	East, a point of the compass	Forth, abroad
Cozen, to cheat	Yeast, barm	Fourth, the number
Council, an assembly	Eminent, noted	Frays, quarrels
Counsel, advice	Imminent, impending	Phrase, a sentence
Cruise, to sail up and down	Ewe, a female sheep	Frances, a woman's name
Crews, ship's companies	Yew, a tree	Francis, a man's name
Currant, a small fruit	You, thou, or ye	Gesture, action
Current, a stream	Hew, to cut	Jester, a joker
Creek, of the sea	Hue, colour	Gilt, with gold
Creak, to make a noise	Hugh, a man's name	Guilt, sin
Cygnet, a young swan	Your, a pronoun	Grate, for fire
Cygnets, a seal	Ewer, a kind of jug	Great, large
Dear, of great value	Eye, to see with	Grater, for nutmeg
Deer, in a park	I, myself	Greater, larger
Dew, moisture	Fain, desirous	Groan, a sigh
Due, owing	Fane, a temple	Grown, increased
Descent, going down	Feign, to dissemble	Guess, to think
Dissent, to disagree	Faint, weary	Guest, a visitor
Dependance, trust	Feint, pretence	Hart, a deer
Dependants, those who are subject	Fair, handsome	Heart, in the stomach
Devices, inventions	Fair, merry-making	Art, skill
Devises, contrives	Fare, charge	Heal, to cure
Decease, death	Fare, food	Heel, part of a shoe
	Feet, part of the body	Eel, a fish
	Feat, exploit	Helm, a rudder
	File, a steel instrument	Elm, a tree
	Foil, to overcome	Hear, the sense
	Fillip, a snap with the finger	Here, in this place
		Heard, did hear
		Herd, cattle

<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Knot</i> , to untie	<i>Meddler</i> , a busy-body
<i>Hie</i> , to haste	<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Message</i> , an errand
<i>High</i> , lofty	<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Messuage</i> , a house
<i>Hire</i> , wages	<i>No</i> , not	<i>Metal</i> , substance
<i>Ire</i> , great anger	<i>Leak</i> , to run out	<i>Mettle</i> , vigour
<i>Him</i> , from <i>he</i>	<i>Leek</i> , a kind of onion	<i>Might</i> , power
<i>Hymn</i> , a song	<i>Lease</i> , a demise	<i>Mile</i> , an insect
<i>Hole</i> , a cavity	<i>Lees</i> , dregs	<i>Moan</i> , lamentation
<i>Whole</i> , not broken	<i>Leash</i> , three	<i>Mown</i> , cut down
<i>Hoop</i> , for a tub	<i>Lead</i> , metal	<i>Moat</i> , a ditch
<i>Whoop</i> , to haloo	<i>Led</i> , conducted	<i>Mote</i> , spot in the eye
<i>Host</i> , a great number	<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>Moor</i> , a fen or marsh
<i>Host</i> , a landlord	<i>Lest</i> , for fear	<i>More</i> , in quantity
<i>Idle</i> , lazy	<i>Lessen</i> , to make less	<i>Mortar</i> , to pound in
<i>Idol</i> , an image	<i>Lesson</i> , in reading	<i>Mortar</i> , made of lime
<i>Aisle</i> , of a church	<i>Lo</i> , behold	<i>Muslin</i> , fine linen
<i>Isle</i> , an island	<i>Low</i> , mean, humble	<i>Muzzling</i> , tying the mouth
<i>Impostor</i> , a cheat	<i>Loose</i> , slack	<i>Naught</i> , bad
<i>Imposture</i> , deceit	<i>Lose</i> , not win	<i>Nought</i> , nothing
<i>In</i> , within	<i>Lore</i> , learning	<i>Nay</i> , denying
<i>Inn</i> , a public house	<i>Lower</i> , more low	<i>Neigh</i> , as a horse
<i>Incite</i> , to stir up	<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>Noose</i> , a knot
<i>Insight</i> , knowledge	<i>Maid</i> , a virgin	<i>News</i> , tidings
<i>Indite</i> , to dictate	<i>Main</i> , chief	<i>Oar</i> , to row with
<i>Indict</i> , to accuse	<i>Mane</i> , of a horse	<i>Ore</i> , uncast metal
<i>Ingenious</i> , skilful	<i>Male</i> , he	<i>Of</i> , belonging to
<i>Ingenuous</i> , frank	<i>Mail</i> , armour	<i>Off</i> , at a distance
<i>Intense</i> , excessive	<i>Mail</i> , post-coach	<i>Oh</i> , alas!
<i>Intents</i> , purposes	<i>Manner</i> , custom	<i>Owe</i> , to be indebted
<i>Kill</i> , to murder	<i>Manor</i> , a lordship	<i>Old</i> , aged
<i>Kiln</i> , to dry malt on	<i>Mare</i> , a she-horse	<i>Hold</i> , to keep
<i>Knave</i> , a rogue	<i>Mayor</i> , of a town	<i>One</i> , in number
<i>Nave</i> , middle of a wheel	<i>Marshal</i> , a general	<i>Won</i> , did win
<i>Knead</i> , to work dough	<i>Martial</i> , warlike	<i>Our</i> , of us
<i>Need</i> , want	<i>Mean</i> , low	<i>Hour</i> , sixty minutes
<i>Knew</i> , did know	<i>Mean</i> , to intend	<i>Pail</i> , a bucket
<i>New</i> , not worn	<i>Mean</i> , middle	<i>Pale</i> , colour
<i>Knight</i> , a title of honour	<i>Mien</i> , behaviour	<i>Pale</i> , a fence
<i>Night</i> , darkness	<i>Meat</i> , flesh	<i>Pain</i> , torment
<i>Key</i> , for a lock	<i>Meet</i> , fit	
<i>Quay</i> , a wharf	<i>Mete</i> , to measure	
	<i>Medlar</i> , a fruit	

<i>Pane</i> , square of glass	<i>Right</i> , one hand	<i>Threw</i> , did throw
<i>Pair</i> , two	<i>Rite</i> , a ceremony	<i>Through</i> , all along
<i>Pare</i> , to peel	<i>Sail</i> , of a ship	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb
<i>Pear</i> , a fruit	<i>Sale</i> , the act of selling	<i>Time</i> , leisure
<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth	<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>Treaties</i> , conventions
<i>Pallet</i> , a painter's board	<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Treatise</i> , a discourse
<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed	<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Vain</i> , foolish
<i>Pastor</i> , a minister	<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Vane</i> , a weather-cock
<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land	<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-vessel
<i>Patience</i> , mildness	<i>See</i> , to view	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle
<i>Patients</i> , sick people	<i>Seam</i> , a joining	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle
<i>Peace</i> , quietness	<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Wain</i> , a cart, or waggon
<i>Piece</i> , a part	<i>So</i> , thus	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman	<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge	<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>Pillar</i> , a round column	<i>Sole</i> , alone	<i>Wet</i> , moist
<i>Pillow</i> , to lay the head on	<i>Sole</i> , of the foot	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Pint</i> , half a quart	<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
<i>Point</i> , a sharp end	<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Place</i> , situation	<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Ware</i> , merchandise
<i>Plaice</i> , a fish	<i>Some</i> , part	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech	<i>Sum</i> , amount	<i>Were</i> , from to be
<i>Prey</i> , booty	<i>Straight</i> , direct	<i>Where</i> , in what place
<i>Precedent</i> , an example	<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Way</i> , road
<i>President</i> , governor	<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	<i>Weigh</i> , in scales
<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Suite</i> , attendants	<i>Wey</i> , a measure
<i>Principle</i> , rule or cause	<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	<i>Whey</i> , of milk
<i>Raise</i> , to lift	<i>Surplus</i> , over and above	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i> Rays</i> , beams of light	<i>Subtile</i> , fine, thin	<i>Weak</i> , faint
<i>Laisin</i> , a dried grape	<i>Subtle</i> , cunning	<i>Weather</i> , state of the air
<i>Reason</i> , argument	<i>Talents</i> , good parts	<i>Whether</i> , if
<i>Relic</i> , remainder	<i>Talons</i> , claws	<i>Wither</i> , to decay
<i>Relict</i> , a widow	<i>Team</i> , of horses	<i>Whither</i> , to which place
<i>Right</i> , just, true	<i>Teem</i> , to overflow	<i>Which</i> , what
	<i>Tenor</i> , intent	<i>Witch</i> a sorceress
	<i>Temure</i> , occupation	
	<i>Their</i> , belonging to them	
	<i>There</i> , in that place	

BRIEF INTRODUCTION to the ARTS and SCIENCES, including
EXPLANATIONS of some of the PHENOMENA of NATURE.

1. *Agriculture*.—Agriculture, the most useful and important of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for man and beast.

2. *Air*.—The air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation; and is found by experiment to be eight hundred times lighter than water.

3. *Anatomy*.—Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body when dead, and of examining and arranging its parts; in order to discover the nature of diseases, and promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.

4. *Architecture*.—Architecture is the art of planning and erecting all sorts of buildings, according to the best models. It contains five orders, called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

5. *Arithmetic*.—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers: and notwithstanding the great variety of its applications, it consists of only four separate operations, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

6. *Astronomy*.—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions, of the planetary bodies; and with the nature and extent of the universe.

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are thirteen moons attached, like that which attends the Earth. Besides these there are Comets; and millions of Fixed Stars, which are probably Suns to other systems.

7. *Biography*.—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore most useful to youth.

8. *Botany*.—Botany is that part of natural history, which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use.

9. *Chemistry*.—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected. It is a very entertaining and useful pursuit.

10. *Chronology*.—Chronology teaches the method of computing time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

11. *Clouds.*—Clouds are nothing but collections of vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to four miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

12. *Commerce.*—Commerce is the art of exchanging one commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of society, and by it, one country participates in the productions of all others.

13. *Cosmography.*—Cosmography is a description of the world, or the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

14. *Criticism.*—Criticism is an art which teaches us to write with propriety and taste; but greatly abused by writers in anonymous reviews, who make a trade of it, and sell their opinions.

15. *Dew.*—Dew is produced from extremely subtile particles of water floating in the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

16. *Electricity.*—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to show itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

17. *Earthquakes.*—An earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by electricity; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained. Others ascribe it to steam, generated in caverns of the earth.

18. *Ethics.*—Ethics, or Morals, teach the science of proper conduct, according to the respective situations of men.

19. *Galvanism.*—A branch of the electrical science, which shows itself by the chemical action of certain bodies on each other. It was discovered by Galvani, an Italian.

20. *Geography.*—Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries; and their peculiarities, natural and political. It is the eye and the key of history.

21. *Geometry.*—This sublime science teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an

extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

22. *Hail*.—Hail is formed from rain, congealed in its descent, by the coolness of the atmosphere.

23. *History*.—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

24. *Law*.—The rule of right, and the perfection of reason, when duly made and impartially administered; without which our persons and our property would be equally insecure.

25. *Logic*.—Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously, in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

26. *Mechanics*.—Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

27. *Medicine*.—The art of medicine consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

28. *Metaphysics*.—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of the mind. From the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

29. *Mists*.—Mists are a collection of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

30. *Music*.—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds in songs, concerts, &c.

31. *Natural History*.—Natural history includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature.

32. *Optics*.—The science of Optics treats of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

33. *Painting*.—Painting is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing, and the effects of colours, it teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

34. *Pharmacy*.—Pharmacy is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture of medicines.

35. *Philosophy*.—Philosophy is the study of nature, of mind, and of morals, on the principles of reason.

36. *Physics*.—Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

37. *Poetry*.—Poetry is a speaking picture: representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, generally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

38. *Rain*.—Rain is produced from clouds, condensed, or run together by the cold; which, by their own weight, fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

39. *Rainbow*.—The rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. An artificial rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, the water from which must be thrown in a direction contrary to that of the sun.

40. *Religion*.—Religion is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be the most agreeable to his revealed will, in order to procure his blessing in this life, and happiness in a future state.

41. *Sculpture*.—Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stone, and other hard substances, into images.

42. *Snow*.—Snow is congealed water or clouds; the particles of which freezing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

43. *Surgery*.—Surgery is that branch of the healing art which consists in manual operations, by the help of proper instruments, or in curing wounds by suitable applications.

44. *Thunder and Lightning*.—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of an apparent stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other, as the flash and the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every second.

45. *Tides*.—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally takes place every six hours. The tides are occasioned by the united action, exercised by the moon and sun, upon the earth and its waters.

46. *Versification*.—Versification is the arranging of words and syllables in such equal order, as to produce that harmony which distinguishes poetry from prose. Verse may be either blank or in rhyme. In blank verse, the last words of the line do not correspond in sound, as they do in rhyme.

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE circumference of the globe is 360 degrees; each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles: and it is divided into four great divisions; *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*.

The figure of the earth is that of a globe or ball, the circumference of which, or a line surrounding its surface, measures about twenty-five thousand miles: the diameter, or a line drawn through the centre, from one side to the other, is nearly eight thousand miles. The whole is a vast body of land and water.

The parts of land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, coasts, and mountains.

A CONTINENT is a large portion of land, containing several regions of kingdoms, which are not entirely separated by seas; as *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*.

AN ISLAND is a tract of land surrounded by water; as *Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland*.

A PENINSULA is a tract of land surrounded by water, except at one narrow neck, by which it joins to the neighbouring continent; as the *Morea, in Greece; the Crimea, in Tartary*.

AN ISTHMUS is that neck of land which joins a peninsula to the continent; as *Corinth, in Greece; and Precop, in Tartary*.

A PROMONTORY is an elevated point of land, stretching itself into the sea, the end of which is called a CAPE; as the *Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Verd, in Africa; and Cape Horn, in South America*.

MOUNTAINS are elevated portions of land, towering above the neighbouring country; as the *Apennines, in Italy; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Alps, in Switzerland; and the Andes, in South America*.

The parts into which the waters are distributed, are oceans, seas, lakes, straits, gulphs, bays, creeks, and rivers.

The land is divided into two great continents, besides islands, the *Eastern* and the *Western Continents*.

The EASTERN CONTINENT comprehends Europe, on the north-west; Asia, on the north-east; and Africa, joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is only sixty miles in breadth, on the south.

The WESTERN CONTINENT consists of North and South America, united by the isthmus of Darien, which, in the narrowest part, is only twenty-five miles across from ocean to ocean.

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with some impropriety, are denominated THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD. They differ greatly from each other in extent of country, in the nature of the climate, and the productions of the soil; in the manners, complexion, and character of their inhabitants; and in their forms of government, their national customs, and religion.

The POPULATION of these grand divisions of the globe, is by no means equal and proportionate. Asia, which has always been considered as the quarter first occupied by the human race, is supposed to contain about 500,000,000 of inhabitants. The population of Africa may be 100,000,000; of America, 25,000,000; and 150,000,000 are assigned to Europe; whilst New Holland and the isles of the Pacific, probably, do not contain above half a million.

The immense spaces, which lie between these great continents, are filled by the waters of the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Oceans, and of the seas about the Poles.

The PACIFIC OCEAN occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of New Holland to the western coasts of America. Separately considered, the Pacific receives but few rivers, the chief being the Amur from Tartary, and the Hoan Ho, and Kian Ku, from China; while the principal rivers of America run towards the east.

The ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN, which is the next in importance, divides the old continent from the new.

The INDIAN OCEAN lies between the East Indies and Africa.

The seas between the arctic and antarctic circles, and the poles, have been styled the ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEANS; the latter, indeed, being only a continuation of the Pacific,

Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; while the Arctic sea is partly embraced by continents, and receives many important rivers.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the most important division of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior to the others.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of which Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia are the principal.

The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities, &c. are as follow:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Sweden & Norway	Stockholm	France	Paris
Denmark	Copenhagen	Spain	Madrid
Russia	Petersburgh	Portugal	Lisbon
Prussia	Berlin	Switzerland	Bern, &c.
Austria	Vienna	Italy	Milan
Bavaria	Munich	Etruria	Florence
Wirtemberg	Stutgard	Popedom	Rome
Saxony	Dresden	Naples	Naples
England	London	Hungary	Buda
Scotland	Edinburgh	Bohemia	Prague
Ireland	Dublin	Turkey	Constantinople
Netherlands	} Amsterdam	Greece	Athens
(Holland & Belgium)		Ionian Isles	Cefalonia.

ASIA.

THOUGH, in the revolutions of times and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate.

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted: it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place; and here the sun of science shot its morning-rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

The names of the principal Asiatic nations, and their capital cities, are:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Ispahan	Tibet	Lassa
Arabia	Mecca	Japan	Jeddo.

In Asia are situated the immense islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Philippines.

AFRICA.

THIS division of the Globe lies to the south of Europe; and is surrounded on all sides by the sea; except a narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and three thousand five hundred broad; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians, who were once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism and degrading superstition.

The names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Morocco . . .	Morocco, Fez	Zaara	Tegessa
Algiers . . .	Algiers	Negroland	Madinga
Tunis	Tunis	Guinea	Benin
Tripoli . . .	Tripoli	Nubia	Dangola
Egypt	Cairo	Abyssinia	Gondar
Biledulgerid .	Dara	Abex	Suaquam

AMERICA.

THIS division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the globe till discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Its riches and its fertility allured adventurers; and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on its coasts.

Spain, Portugal, England, and France, occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects; and, with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts, or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Extending nearly nine thousand miles in length, and three thousand in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

The great division of the continent of America, is into North and South; commencing at the isthmus of Darien, which in some places, is little more than thirty miles over.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent, are known by the name of the West Indies.

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided :

UNITED STATES.		SPANISH POSSESSIONS.	
<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Georgia	Savannah	Florida	St. Augusta
South Carolina	Columbia	Mexico	Mexico
North Carolina	Newburn	New Mexico	St. Fee
Virginia	Richmond	California	St. Juan
Maryland	Annapolis		
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia		
New Jersey	Trenton		
New York	New York		
Rhode Island	Providence		
Vermont	Bennington		
Connecticut	Hartford		
New Hampshire	Portsmouth		
Massachusetts	Boston		
Kentucky	Lexington		
Tennessee	Knoxville		
Louisiana	New Orleans		
Ohio			

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Upper Canada }	Quebec
Lower Canada }	
Hudson's Bay	Fort York
Newfoundland	St. John's
Nova Scotia	Halifax
New Brunswick	St. John's

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following parts :

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Places.</i>	
Terra Firma	Panama	Independent
Peru	Lima	Ditto
Amazonia . . . .	. . . .	Native Tribes
Guiana	Surinam	Dutch
	Cayenne	French
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	Portuguese
Paraguay	Buenos Ayres	Independent
Chili	St. Jago	Ditto
Patagonia . . . .	. . . .	Native Tribes

GREAT BRITAIN is an island 700 miles long, and from 150 to 300 broad, bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, on the West by St. George's Channel, and contains England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties :

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Northumberland	Newcastle	Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury
Durham	Durham	Northamptonshire.	Northampton
Cumberland . . .	Carlisle	Bedfordshire . . .	Bedford
Westmoreland . .	Appleby	Huntingdonshire . .	Huntingdon
Yorkshire	York	Cambridgeshire . .	Cambridge
Lancashire	Lancaster	Norfolk	Norwich
Cheshire	Chester	Suffolk	Bury
Shropshire	Shrewsbury	Essex	Chelmsford
Derbyshire	Derby	Hertfordshire . . .	Hertford
Nottinghamshire .	Nottingham	Middlesex	London
Lincolnshire . . .	Lincoln	Kent	Canterbury
Rutland	Oakham	Surry	Guilford
Leicestershire . .	Leicester	Sussex	Chichester
Staffordshire . . .	Stafford	Berkshire	Abingdon
Warwickshire . . .	Warwick	Hampshire	Winchester
Worcestershire . .	Worcester	Wiltshire	Salisbury
Herefordshire . . .	Hereford	Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Monmouthshire . .	Monmouth	Somersetshire . . .	Wells
Gloucestershire . .	Gloucester	Devonshire	Exeter
Oxfordshire	Oxford	Cornwall	Launceston

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires :

Shires.	Chief Towns.	Shires.	Chief Towns.
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Argyle	Inverary
Haddington	Dunbar	Perth	Perth
Merse	Dunse	Kincardin	Bervie
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Selkirk	Selkirk	Inverness	Inverness
Peebles	Peebles	Nairne & Cromartie	Nairne, Cromartie
Lanark	Glasgow	Fife	St Andrew's
Dumfries	Dumfries	Forfar	Montrose
Wigton	Wigtown	Bamff	Bamff
Kirkcudbright . . .	Kirkcudbright	Sutherland	Strathy, Dornock
Ayr	Ayr	Clackmannan } Clackmannan,	
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	and Kinross } Kinross	
Bute & Caithness . .	Rothsay	Ross	Tain
Renfrew	Renfrew	Elgin	Elgin
Stirling	Stirling	Orkney	Kirkwall
Linlithgow	Linlithgow		

WALES is divided into the following Counties :

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties	Chief Towns
Flintshire	Flint	Radnorshire	Radnor
Denbighshire . . .	Denbigh	Brecknockshire . . .	Brecknock
Montgomeryshire . .	Montgomery	Glamorganshire . . .	Cardiff
Anglesea	Beaumaris	Pembrokeshire	Pembrok
Caernarvonshire . . .	Caernarvon	Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Merionethshire . . .	Harlech	Caermarthenshire . . .	Caermarth

IRELAND, 300 miles long and 150 broad, is divided into four Provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster. These four provinces are subdivided into the following counties;

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Dublin	Dublin	Antrim	Carrickfergus
Louth	Drogheda	Londonderry	Derry
Wicklow	Wicklow	Tyrone	Omagh
Wexford	Wexford	Fermanagh	Enniskilling
Longford	Longford	Donegal	Lifford
East Meath	Trim	Leitrim	Carrick on Shannon
West Meath	Mullingar	Roscommon	Roscommon
King's County	Philipstown	Mayo	Ballinrobe
Queen's County	Maryborough	Sligo	Sligo
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Galway	Galway
Kildare	Naas & Athy	Clare	Ennis
Carlow	Carlow	Cork	Cork
Down	Downpatrick	Kerry	Tralee
Armagh	Armagh	Limerick	Limerick
Monaghan	Monaghan	Tipperary	Clonmel
Cavan	Cavan	Waterford	Waterford

EPOCHS IN HISTORY.

From the Creation of the World to the Year 1820.

Before Christ.

- 4004 Creation of the world
- 3875 The murder of Abel
- 2348 The deluge
- 2247 The tower of Babel built
- 2100 Semiramis, queen of the Assyrian empire, flourished
- 2000 The birth of Abraham
- 1728 Joseph sold into Egypt
- 1571 The birth of Moses
- 1451 The Israelites under Joshua, pass the river Jordan
- 1400 Sesostris the Great, king of Egypt
- 1184 Troy taken
- 1117 Samson betrayed to the Philistines
- 1095 Saul anointed
- 1070 Athens governed by archons
- 1048 Jerusalem taken by David
- 1004 Solomon's dedication of the temple

Before Christ.

- 926 The birth of Lycurgus
- 907 Homer supposed to have flourished
- 753 The building of Rome
- 587 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar
- 539 Pythagoras flourished
- 536 Cyrus founded the Persian empire
- 525 Cambyses conquered Egypt
- 520 Confucius flourished
- 515 The temple of Jerusalem finished
- 490 The battle of Marathon
- 431 Beginning of the Peloponnesian war
- 390 Plato, and other eminent Grecians flourished
- 336 Philip of Macedon killed
- 323 The death of Alexander the Great, aged 33, after founding the Macedonian empire

B. C.

- 322 Demosthenes put to death
 264 Beginning of the Punic war
 218 The second Punic war began.
 Hannibal passed the Alps
 187 Antiochus the Great defeated
 and killed
 149 The third Punic war began
 146 Carthage destroyed by Pub-
 lius Scipio
 107 Cicero born
 55 Cæsar's first expedition against
 Britain

B. C.

- 48 The battle of Pharsalia, be-
 tween Pompey and Cæsar
 44 Cæsar killed in the senatehouse,
 aged 56
 31 The battle of Actium. Marc
 Antony and Cleopatra defeated
 by Augustus
 8 Augustus became emperor of
 Rome, and the Roman empire
 was at its greatest extent
 4 Our Saviour's birth.

Christian Æra.

- 14 Augustus died at Nola
 27 John baptized our Saviour
 33 Our Saviour's crucifixion
 36 St Paul converted
 43 Claudius's expedition into
 Britain
 53 Caractacus carried in chains
 to Rome
 61 Boadicea, the British queen,
 defeats the Romans
 70 Titus destroys Jerusalem
 286 The Roman empire attacked
 by the northern nations
 319 The emperor Constantine
 favoured the Christians
 325 The first general Council of
 Nice
 406 The Goths and Vandals spread
 into France and Spain
 410 Rome taken and plundered
 by Alaric
 426 The Romans leave Britain
 449 The Saxons arrive in Britain
 455 Rome taken by Genseric
 536 Rome taken by Belisarius
 597 St Augustin arrives in Eng-
 land
 606 The power of the Popes be-
 gan
 632 The flight of Mahomet
 637 Jerusalem taken by the Sara-
 cens
 774 Pavia taken by Charlemagne
 828 The seven kingdoms of Eng-
 land united under Egbert

- 886 The university of Oxford
 founded by Alfred the Great
 1013 The Danes, under Sueno, got
 possession of England
 1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks
 1066 The conquest of England un-
 der William, duke of Normandy,
 since called William the Con-
 queror [Land
 1096 The first crusade to the Holy
 1147 The second crusade
 1172 Henry II. took possession of
 Ireland
 1189 The kings of England and
 France went to the Holy Land
 1192 Richard I. defeated Saladin,
 at Ascalon
 1215 Magna Charta signed by
 king John
 1227 The Tartars under Gingis
 kan, overran the Saracen empire
 1283 Wales conquered by Edward
 the First
 1293 The regular succession of the
 English parliaments began
 1346 The battle of Cressy
 1356 The battle of Poitiers
 1381 Wat Tyler's insurrection
 1399 Richard II. deposed and mur-
 dered. Henry IV. became king
 1400 Battle of Damascus, between
 Tamerlane and Bajazet
 1420 Henry V. conquered France
 1453 Constantinople taken by the
 Turks

- 1423 Henry VI. an Infant, crowned king of France, at Paris
- 1440 The art of seal engraving applied to printing with blocks
- 1483 The two sons of Edward the Fourth murdered in the Tower, by order of their uncle Richard
- 1485 The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and Henry VII.
- 1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies [Luther
- 1517 The Reformation begun by
- 1534 The Reformation begun in England, under Henry VIII:
- 1588 The destruction of the Spanish Armada
- 1602 Queen Elizabeth died, and James I. of Scotland ascended the English throne
- 1608 The invention of telescopes
- 1642 Charles I. demanded the five members
- 1642 The battle of Naseby
- 1649 King Charles beheaded
- 1660 The restoration of Charles II.
- 1666 The great fire of London
- 1688 The Revolution in England, James II. expelled, and William and Mary crowned
- 1704 Victory over the French, at Blenheim, gained by John duke of Marlborough
- 1714 Queen Anne dies, and George the First, of Hanover, ascends the throne of England
- 1718 Charles the Twelfth of Sweden killed, aged 36
- 1727 Sir Isaac Newton died
- 1760 George II. died
- 1775 The American war commenced
- 1783 America acknowledged independent
- 1789 The Revolution in France
- 1793 Louis XVI. beheaded
- 1798 The victory of the Nile, by Nelson
- 1799 Bonaparte made First Consul of France
- 1803 War re-commenced between France and England
- 1805 The victory of Trafalgar, gained by Nelson, who was killed
- 1808 The empire of the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, extended over France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Holland, and Spain
- 1812 The burning of Moscow
- 1814 Napoleon abdicated the throne of France, and the Bourbons restored
- 1815 Napoleon returned from Elba
- 1815 Battle of Waterloo, and the Bourbons reinstated
- 1820 George the third died, and GEORGE THE FOURTH proclaimed January 31.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, for the worlds which roll round them.

“The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work.” The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times; and first sung that majestic hymn, which future, and more enlightened ages, should chant forth in praise, to the Founder of Worlds.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different Systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand, which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has at its centre a-star, or sun, which shines by its own

native light; and round which, several orders of opake globes revolve: reflecting, with more or less brilliancy, the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the works of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged all around us at immense distances from each other: attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds, doubtless, peopled with millions of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity!

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are, with equal wisdom, contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us; and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe.

Those stars, which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their annual orbits.

Our Earth has one satellite, or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has, besides, a luminous and beautiful ring, surrounding his body, and detached from it.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty-seven planetary bodies, but we are not certain that there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes: and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shown us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which, from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies: their long tracks are now calculated by astronomers; who can foretell their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy, we learn that the stars are innumerable; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens, as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus, were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shown by later astronomers.

The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars. What then must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance: The sun is about a million times greater than all the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together: and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

While the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated, they turn round their own centres, by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining atom.

A rare transparent, and elastic substance, surrounds the earth to a certain height. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds : an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures, and the richness of their colouring ; or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away ; and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is that of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

It has its phases, or gradual and periodical increase and decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun, which enlightens it, and the earth on which it reflects the light that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former seem to be land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots, there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest ; these project a shadow, the length of which has been measured, and its track ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours, in proportion to the size of the moon : whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon ; the light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts : and considerable changes have been seen among these ; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and Herschel, are comparatively but little known : the first, because he is too near the sun ; the last two, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly ; the Sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity ; and the size of which equals, and very often exceeds, the surface of our globe.

Every thing in the universe is systematical ; all is combination, affinity, and connexion.

From the relations which exist between all parts of the world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relations which unite all the worlds to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings that compose it ; in the number, the extent, and the quality, of their effects ; and in the sum of happiness that arises from it.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND ZODIAC.

THE *Sun* revolving on his axis turns,
 And with creative fire intensely burns ;
 First *Mercury* completes his transient year,
 Glowing, refulgent, with reflected glare ;
 Bright *Venus* occupies a wider way,
 The early harbinger of night and day ;
 More distant still *our globe* terraqueous turns,
 Nor chills intense, nor fiercely heated burns ;
 Around her rolls the lunar orb of light,
 Trailing her silver glories thro' the night :
 Beyond our globe the sanguine *Mars* displays
 A strong reflection of primeval rays ;
 Next belted *Jupiter* far distant gleams,
 Scarcely enlighten'd with the solar beams ;
 With four unfix'd receptacles of light,
 He towers majestic thro' the spacious height :
 But farther yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,
 And six attendant luminaries drags ;
 Investing with a double ring his pace,
 He circles thro' immensity of space.
 On the earth's orbit see the various signs,
 Mark where the Sun, our year completing, shines :
 First the bright *Ram* his languid ray improves ;
 Next glaring wat'ry thro' the *Bull* he moves.
 The am'rous *Twins* admit his genial ray ;
 Now burning, thro' the *Crab* he takes his way.
 The *Lion*, flaming, bears the solar power ;
 The *Virgin* faints beneath the sultry shower.
 Now the just *Balance* weighs his equal force,
 The slimy *Serpent* swelters in his course ;
 The sabled *Archer* clouds his languid face ;
 The *Goat* with tempests urges on his race ;
 Now in the *Water* his faint beams appear,
 And the cold *Fishes* end the circling year.

Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions of the Globes, composing the Solar System.

Sun and Planets.	Annual Period round the Sun.	Diameter in miles.	Dist. from the Sun in Eng. miles.	Hourly Motion.
SUN . . . . .	.....	820,000	.....	.....
Mercury	87 d. 23 h.	3,100	37,000,000	95,000
Venus	224 d. 17 h.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000
Earth	365 d. 6 h.	7,970	95,000,000	58,000
Moon	365 d. 6 h.	2,180	95,000,000	2,200
Mars	686 d. 23 h.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000
Jupiter	4332 d. 12 h.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000
Saturn	10759 d. 7 h.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000
Herschel	3484.5 d. 1 h.	35,109	1800,000,000	7,000

Besides several hundred Comets which revolve round the Sun in fixed, but unascertained periods, and four small planets between Mars and Jupiter, called Asteroids.

SELECT PIECES OF POETRY.

1. DUTY TO GOD AND OUR NEIGHBOURS.

LOVE God with all your soul and strength,
 With all your heart and mind ;
 And love your neighbour as yourself—
 Be faithful, just, and kind.

Deal with another as you'd have
 Another deal with you ;
 What you're unwilling to receive,
 Be sure you never do.

2. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

THE Lord my pasture shall prepare,
 And feed me with a shepherd's care :
 His presence shall my wants supply,
 And guard me with a watchful eye ;
 My noon-day walks he shall attend,
 And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,
 Or on the thirsty mountain pant ;
 To fertile vales and dewy meads,
 My weary wand'ring steps he leads ;
 Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,
 Amidst the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,
 With gloomy horrors overspread ;
 My steadfast heart shall fear no ill ;
 For thou, O Lord ! art with me still.
 Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
 And guide me through the dreadful shade.

Though in a bare and rugged way,
 Through devious lonely wilds I stray,
 Thy bounty shall my pains beguile :
 The barren wilderness shall smile,
 With sudden green and herbage crown'd,
 And streams shall murmur all around.

3. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span ;
 Oh ! give relief, and Heaven will bless your store.

These tattered clothes my poverty bespeak,
 These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
 And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek,
 Has been a channel to a flood of tears.

Yon house erected on the rising ground,
 With tempting aspect drew me from the road,
 For Plenty there a residence has found,
 And Grandeur a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor !
 Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
 A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
 To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.

Oh ! take me to your hospitable dome ;
 Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold ;
 Short is my passage to the friendly tomb ;
 For I am poor, and miserably old.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span ;
 Oh ! give relief, and Heaven will bless your store.

4. THE POOR MOUSE'S PETITION.

Found in the Trap where he had been confined all Night.

Oh ! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
 For liberty that sighs ;
 And never let thine heart be shut
 Against the wretch's cries.

For here forlorn and sad I sit
 Within the wiry grate ;
 And tremble at th' approaching morn,
 Which brings impending fate.

If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,
 And spurned a tyrant's chain,
 Let not thy strong oppressive force
 A free-born mouse detain.

Oh ! do not stain with guiltless blood,
 Thy hospitable hearth,
 Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
 A prize so little worth.

So, when destruction lurks unseen,
 Which men, like mice may share ;
 May some kind angel clear thy path,
 And break the hidden snare !

5. MY MOTHER.

Who fed me from her gentle breast,
 And hush'd me in her arms to rest ;
 And on my cheeks sweet kisses prest ?

My Mother.

When sleep forsook my open eye,
 Who was it sung sweet lullaby,
 And sooth'd me that I should not cry ?

My Mother.

Who sat and watch'd my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradle bed ;
And tears of sweet affection shed ?

My Mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye,
And wept for fear that I should die ?

My Mother.

Who lov'd to see me pleased and gay,
And taught me sweetly how to play,
And minded all I had to say ?

My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well ?

My Mother.

Who taught my infant heart to pray,
And love God's holy book and day ;
And taught me Wisdom's pleasant way ?

My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be
Affectionate and kind to thee,
Who wast so very kind to me,

My Mother ?

Ah, no ! the thought I cannot bear ;
And if God please my life to spare,
I hope I shall reward thy care,

My Mother.

When thou art feeble, old, and grey,
My healthy arm shall be thy stay ;
And I will soothe thy pains away,

My Mother.

And when I see thee hang thy head,
'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed ;
And tears of sweet affection shed,

My Mother.

For God who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in his eyes,
If I should ever dare despise,

My Mother.

6. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

I WOULD not enter on my list of friends,
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path ;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
For they are all, the meanest things that are,
As free to live and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in his sov'reign wisdom made them all.

7. OMNIPOTENCE.

THE spacious firmament on high,
 With all the blue ethereal sky,
 And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
 Their great original proclaim :
 Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
 Does his Creator's power display,
 And publishes to every land
 The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
 The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
 And nightly to the list'ning earth,
 Repeats the story of her birth :
 While all the stars that round her burn,
 And all the planets in their turn,
 Confess the tidings as they roll,
 And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
 Move round this dark terrestrial ball ;
 What though no real voice nor sound
 Amid the radiant orbs be found ;
 In reason's ear they all rejoice,
 And utter forth a glorious voice ;
 For ever singing, as they shine,
 " The Hand that made us is divine."

8. THE BIBLE THE BEST OF BOOKS.

What taught me that a Great First cause
 Existed ere creation was,
 And gave a universe its laws ?

The Bible.

What guide can lead me to this power,
 Whom conscience calls me to adore,
 And bids me seek him more and more ?

The Bible.

When all my actions prosper well
 And higher hopes my wishes swell,
 What points where truer blessings dwell ?

The Bible.

When passions with temptations join,
 To conquer every power of mine,
 What leads me then to help divine ?

The Bible.

When pining cares, and wasting pain,
 My spirits and my life-blood drain,
 What soothes and turns e'en these to gain ?

The Bible.

When crosses and vexations tease,
 And various ills my bosom seize,
 What is it that in life can please ?

The Bible.

When horror chills my soul with fear,
And nought but gloom and dread appear,
What is it then my mind can cheer? The Bible.

When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,
And mysteries my reason vex,
Where is the guide which then directs? The Bible.

And when affliction's fainting breath,
Warns me I've done with all beneath,
What can compose my soul in death? The Bible.

9. THE BLIND BOY.

O say, what is that thing call'd light,
Which I must ne'er enjoy?
What are the blessings of the sight?
O tell your poor blind boy!

You talk of wond'rous things you see;
You say the sun shines bright:
I feel him warm, but how can he
Or make it day or night?

My day or night myself I make
Whene'er I sleep or play;
And could I always keep awake,
With me 'twere always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I can bear
A loss I ne'er can know.

Then let not what I cannot have
My cheer of mind destroy;
While thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

APPENDIX.

SECT. I.—*Of Letters and Syllables.*

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound: all the other letters, and sometimes *y*, are called consonants.

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable; as, *plain, fair*.

A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable; as in *lieu, beauty*.

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters; as *a, am, art*.

SECT. II.—*General Rules for Spelling.*

RULE I.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have double *ll* at the close; as *mill*, *sell*.

RULE II.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have one *l* only at the close; as, *mail*, *sail*.

RULE III.—Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l*, each; as, *fulfil*, *skilful*.

RULE IV.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in *l*, have one *l* only at the close; as, *faithful*, *delightful*. Except, *befall*, *recall*, *unwell*.

RULE V.—All derivatives from words ending in *l*, have one *l* only; as, *equality*, from *equal*; *fulness*, from *ful*. Except they end in *er* or *ly*; as, *mill*, *miller*; *full*, *fully*.

RULE VI.—All participles in *ing* from verbs ending in *e*, lose the *e* final; as, *have*, *having*; *amuse*, *amusing*. Except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, and then they retain both; as, *see*, *seeing*; *agree*, *agreeing*.

RULE VII.—All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives; as, *brave*, *bravely*; *refine*, *refinement*. Except *judgment* and *acknowledgment*.

RULE VIII.—All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r*; as, *refer*, *reference*. Except *hindrance* from *hinder*; *remembrance* from *remember*; *disastrous* from *disaster*; *monstrous* from *monster*.

RULE IX.—All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire; as, *millstone*, *changeable*, *graceless*. Except *always*, *also*, and *deplorable*.

RULE X.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *sin*, *sinner*; *ship*, *shipping*.

RULE XI.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, double not the consonant in derivatives; as, *sleep*, *sleepy*; *troop*, *trooper*.

RULE XII.—All words of more than one syllable ending in a consonant, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *commit*, *committee*; *compel*, *compelled*.

 SECT. III.—*Of the Parts of Speech, or Kinds of Words into which a Language is divided.*

The parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten; as follow:

1. An ARTICLE is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are, *a*, *an*, and *the*.

2. A **NOUN** is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood, is a noun; as *John, London, honour, goodness, book, pen, desk, slate, paper ink*; all these words are nouns.

3. An **ADJECTIVE** is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place, or thing.

An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs; as a *good man, a fine city, a noble action*.

Adjectives admit of comparisons; as, *bright, brighter, brightest*: except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification; as, *full, empty, round square, entire, perfect, complete, exact, immediate*.

4. A **PRONOUN** is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning, unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, they, their*. Pronouns adjective are, *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, who, this, that, those, these, which, what*, and some others.

5. A **VERB** is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing; as, *I love, he hates, men laugh, horses run*. In every sentence there must be a verb: in the above short example, *love, hates, laugh, run*, are verbs.

An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he, she, or it*; as the man runs, he runs, or she runs.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations: as *I am; thou art; he, she, or it, is; we are; you are; they are; I was; thou wast; he, she, or it, was; we were; ye were; they were*.

6. A **PARTICIPLE** is formed from a verb, and participates of the nature of an adjective also; as *loving, teaching, heard, seen*.

7. An **ADVERB** is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it: as, *yesterday I went to town; you speak truly; here comes John*.

Some adverbs admit of comparison: as, *often, oftener, oftenest; soon, sooner, soonest*. These may also be compared by the other adverbs *much, more, most, and very*.

Adverbs have relation to time; as, *now, then, lately, &c.*: to place; as, *here, there, &c.*: and to number or quantity; as, *once, twice, much, &c.*

8. A **CONJUNCTION** is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together: as *John and James; neither the*

nor the other. *Albeit, although, and, because, but, either, else, however, if, neither, nor, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, notwithstanding, and yet,* are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions ; but these six following are sometimes adverbs ; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then.* *Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs ; *for* is sometimes a preposition ; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

9. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of persons, places, or things, to each other : as, I go *with* him ; he went *from* me ; divide this *among* you.

The prepositions are as follow: *about, above, after, against, among, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, towards, under, with, within, without.*

10 AN INTERJECTION is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind, as, *ah! O or oh! alas! hark!*

EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH ;

With Figures over each Word corresponding to the Number of the preceding Definition.

¹ The ² bee ⁵ is ¹ a ³ poor ³ little ³ brown ² insect ; ⁸ yet ⁴ it ⁵ is ¹ the ⁵ wisest
⁹ of ³ all ² insects. ⁷ So ⁵ is ¹ the ² nightingale ⁹ with ⁴ its ³ musical ² notes,
⁴ which ⁵ fill ¹ the ² woods ⁸ and ⁵ charm ¹ the ² ear ⁹ in ¹ the ² spring ; ¹ a
³ little ³ brown ² bird ⁷ not ⁷ so ³ handsome ⁸ as ¹ a ² sparrow. ¹ The ² bee
⁵ is ¹ a ² pattern ⁹ of ² diligence ⁸ and ² wisdom. ³ Happy ⁵ is ¹ the ² man,
⁸ and ³ happy ⁵ are ¹ the ² people, ⁴ who ⁷ wisely ⁵ follow ³ such ¹ a ³ prudent
² example.

⁵ Praise ¹ the ² Lord, ¹⁰ O ⁴ my ² soul ! ⁷ While ⁴ I ⁵ live ⁵ will ⁴ I ⁸ sing
² praises ⁹ unto ⁴ my ² God, ⁸ and ⁷ while ⁴ I ⁵ have ³ any ⁶ being.

SECT. IV.—*Syntax, or Short Rules for Writing and Speaking Grammatically.*

RULE 1. A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun ; as, the man laughs, he laughs ; the man is laughing ; they

are laughing. It would be improper to say the man *laugh*, he *laugh*; or the men *is* laughing; they *laughs*.

RULE 2. Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer; as the pen is bad, and *it* should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen is bad, and *she* should be mended, or *he* should be mended, or *they* should be mended.

RULE 3. The pronouns *me*, *us*, *him*, *her*, are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions: as he beats *me*; she teaches *him*; he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I*; she teaches *he*; or he runs from *we*.

RULE 4. When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an *s* annexed to it; as, George's book, the boy's coat.

RULE 5. The pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say, the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

SECT. V.—Of Emphasis.

WHEN we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong voice, it is called *accent*; but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid, is called the *emphatical* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example: *Shall you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my servant* in my stead." If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*." If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question: and the answer may be, "No, for I design to ride into the *country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

SECT. VI.—Directions for Reading with Propriety.

BE careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c. and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hem's*, *O's*, and *ha's* between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it just in the same manner as you would do if you were talking about it. This is the great, general, and most important rule of all : which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults in reading.

Let the tone and sound of your voice in reading be the same as in talking ; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound, with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of your stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

Place the accent upon its proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

SECT. VII.—*Of Capital Letters.*

A CAPITAL, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or end of a word; but is proper in the following cases:

1 At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.

2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.

3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.

4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds: whether of persons, as *Thomas*; places, as *London*; ships, as the *Hopenell*, &c.

5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter: as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals: as, “when *I* walk,” “thou, *O* Lord!”

SECT. VIII.—*Stops and Marks used in Writing.*

A COMMA, marked thus (,) is a pause, or resting in speech while you may count one; as in the first stop of the following example: *Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not: neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

A semicolon (;) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two; and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the foregoing example.

A colon (:) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect but not ended; as in the third stop of the foregoing example.

A period or full stop (.) denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the stop at the end of the foregoing example.

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph; sometimes accompanying the full stop, and adding to its length. When used by itself, it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation(?) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question; as, *Who is that?*

A note of admiration or exclamation (!) is used when any thing is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period; as, *How great is thy mercy, O Lord of Hosts!*

A parenthesis () is used to include words in a sentence, which may be left out without injury to the sense; as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret (Λ) is used only in writing to denote that a letter or word is left out; as, *Evil communications corrupt ^{good} manners.*

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words; as, *watch-ing, well-taught.*

The Apostrophe ('), at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted; as, *lov'd, tho',* for *loved, though,* &c. It is also used to mark the possessive case, as, *the king's navy,* meaning *the king his navy.*

Quotation, or a single or double comma turned, (') or (") is put at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted out of other authors.

An asterisk, and obelisk or dagger, (*†) are used to direct or refer to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A paragraph (¶) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A section (§) is used in subdividing a chapter into smaller parts.

An index, or hand, (☞) signifies the passage against which it is placed to be very important.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
 O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.
 , ; : . ? ! - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

Honour thy Father and Mother in
 the Days of thy Youth.

Do unto all Men as you would that
 they should do unto you.

Fear God and honour the King.

Every man should make the case of
 the injured his own.

We ought to pay respect to Age,
 because we are all desirous of living
 to be old.

Improve by the errors of others, ra-
 ther than find fault with them.

In Childhood, be modest; in Youth,
 temperate; in Manhood, just; and in
 Old Age, prudent.

Respect your Teachers and Precep-
 tors, and always be guided by the ex-
 perience of those who are older than
 yourself.

Moderation in your desires and ex-
 pectations, is the sure road to content-
 ment and happiness.

LIST of FRENCH and other FOREIGN WORDS and PHRASES
in common Use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.

- Aid-de-camp (*aid-di-cóng*). Assistant to a general.
- A-la-mode (*al-a-móde*). In the fashion.
- Antique (*an-téek*). Ancient, or Antiquity.
- A propos (*ap-ro-pó*). To the purpose, Seasonably, or Bye the bye.
- Autodafe (*anto-da-fá*). Act of faith (burning of heretics).
- Bagatelle (*ba-ga-tél*). Trifle.
- Beau (*bo*). Aman drest fashionably.
- Beau monde (*bo-móngd*). People of fashion.
- Belle (*bell*). A woman of fashion or beauty.
- Belles lettres (*bell-letter*). Polite literature.
- Billet doux (*bil-le-doo*). Love letter.
- Bon mot (*bon-mó*). A piece of wit.
- Bon ton (*bon-tóng*). Fashion.
- Boudoir (*boo-dwar*). A small private apartment.
- Carte blanche (*cart-blansh*). Unconditional terms.
- Chateau (*shat-o*). Country-seat.
- Chef d'œuvre (*she-deuvre*). Master piece.
- Ci-devant (*see-de-vang*). Formerly.
- Comme il faut (*Com-e-fo*). As it should be.
- Con amore (*con-a-mó-re*). Gladly.
- Conge d'elire (*congee-de-léer*). Permission to choose.
- Corps (*core*). Body.
- Coup de grace (*coo-de-gráss*). Finishing stroke.
- Coup de main (*coo-de-máing*). sudden enterprize.
- Coup d'œil (*coo-deil*). View or Glance.
- Debut (*de-bu*). Beginning.
- Denouement (*de-nooa-mong*). Finishing, or Winding up.
- Dernier ressort (*dern-yair-res-sór*). Last resort.
- Depot (*dee-po*). Store, or Magazine.
- Dieu et mon droit. (*deu-a-mong drwau*). God and my right.
- Double entendre (*doo-ble ang-tang-der*). Double meaning.
- Douceur (*doo-seur*). Present, or Bribe.
- Eclaircissement (*ec-lair-cis-mong*). Explanation.
- Eclat (*ec-lá*). Splendour.
- Eleve (*el-ave*). Pupil.
- En bon point (*an-bong-póing*). Jolly.
- En flute (*an-flute*). Carrying guns on the upper deck only.
- En masse (*ang-máss*). In a mass.
- En passant (*ang pas sang*). By the way.
- Ennui (*an-wée*). Tiresomeness.
- Entree (*an-trúy*). Entrance.
- Faux pas (*fo-pa*). Fault, or Misconduct.
- Honi soit qui mal y pense (*hó-nee-swau kee mál e pangss*). May evil happen to him who evil thinks.
- Ich dien (*ik-deen*). I serve.
- Incognito. Disguised, or Unknown.
- In petto. Hid, or In reverse.
- Je ne scais quoi (*ge-ne-say-kwa*). I know not what.
- Jeu de mots (*zheu-de-mó*). Play upon words.
- Jeu d'esprit (*zheu-de-spríe*). Play of wit.
- L'argent (*lar-zhang*). Money, or Silver.
- Mal-a-propos (*Mal-ap-ro-po*). Unseasonable, or Unseasonably.
- Mauvaise honte (*mo-vaiz honte*). Unbecoming bashfulness.
- Nom de guerre (*nong-des-giúir*). Assumed name.
- Nonchalance (*non-shal-ance*). Indifference.
- Outre (*oot-ráy*). Preposterous.
- Perdue (*per-due*). Concealed.
- Petit maitre (*pétee máiter*). Fop.
- Protege (*pro-te-zháy*). A person patronized and protected.
- Rouge (*rooge*). Red, or red paint.
- Sang froid (*sang-froau*). Coolness.
- Sans (*sang*). Without.
- Savant (*sav-ang*). A learned man.

Soi-disant (<i>swau-dee-zang</i>). Pre- tended	Unique (<i>yew-neek</i>). Singular
Tapis (<i>tap-ee</i>). Carpet	Valet de chambre (<i>val'-e-de-shamb</i>) Footman
Trait (<i>tray</i>). Feature	Vive la bagatelle (<i>veev-la-bag-a-tel</i>) Success to trifles
Tête à-tête (<i>taít-a-tait</i>). Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons	Vive le roi (<i>veev-ler-wau</i>). Long live the king.

**EXPLANATION of LATIN WORDS and PHRASES in
common Use among English Authors.**

N.B. The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English ;
but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.

Ad ar-bit'-ri-um. At pleasure	De'-sunt cæt'-er-a. The rest is wanting
Ad cap-tan'dum. To attract	Dom'-in-e di'-ri-ge nos. O Lord direct us
Ad in-fin'-i-tum. To infinity	Dram'-a-tis per-so'-næ. Characters represented
Ad lib'-it-um. At pleasure	Du-ran'-te be'-ne pla"-ci-to. During pleasure
Adref-er-ent'-um. For consideration	Du-ran'-te vi'ta. During life
Ad va-lo'-rem. According to value	Er'-go. Therefore
A for-ti-o'-ri. With stronger reason	Er-ra'-ta. Errors
A'-li-as. Otherwise	Est'-o per pet'-u-a. May it last forever
Al'-ib-i. Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere	Ex. Late. As, The ex-minister means The late minister
Al'-ma ma'-ter. University	Ex of-fi'-ci-o. Officially.
Ang'-li-ce. In English	Ex par'-te. On the part of, or One side
A pos-te-ri-o'-ri. From a latter rea- son, or Behind	Fac sim'-i-le. Exact copy or re- semblance
A pri o'-ri. From a prior reason	Fe'-lo de se. Self-murderer
Ar-ca'-na. Secrets	Fi-at. Let it be done, or made
Ar-ca'num. Secret	Fv'-nis. End
Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. Personal argument	Gra'-tis. For nothing
Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num. Ar- gument of blows	Ib-i'-dem. In the same place
Au'di al'-ter-am par'-tem. Hear both sides	l'-dem. The same
Bo'-na fi'-de. In reality	Id est. That is
Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di. Passion for writing	Im-pri-ma'-tur. Let it be printed
Com'-pos men'-tis. In one's senses	Im-pri'-mis. In the first place
Cre'dat, or Cre'dat Ju-dæ'us. A Jew may believe it (but I will not)	In cœ'-lo qui'-es. There is rest in heaven
Cum mul'-tis a'-li-is. With many others	In for'-ma pau'-per-is. As a pau- per, or poor person
Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o. With privilege	In com-men'-dam. For a time
Da'-tum, or Da'-ta. Point or points settled or determined	In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na. In person
De fac'-to. In fact	In sta'-tu quo. In the former state
De-i gra'-ti-a. By the grace or fa- vour of God	In ter-ro'-rem. As a warning
De ju'-re. By right	Ip'se dix'-it. Mere assertion
	Ip'-so fac'-to. By the mere fact

Latin Words and Phrases.—Abbreviations.

I'-tem. *Also, or Article*
Ju'-re di-vi'-no. *By divine right*
Lo'-cum te'-nens. *Deputy*
Mag'-na char'-ta(kar'-ta). *The great charter of England*
Me'-men'-to mo'-ri. *Remember that thou must die*
Me'-um and tu'-um. *Mine and thine*
Mul'-tum in par'-vo. *Much in a small space*
Ne'-mo me im-pu'-ne la-ces'-set. *Nobody shall provoke me with impunity*
Ne plus ul'-tra. *No farther, or Greatest extent*
No'-lens vo'-lens. *Willing or not*
Non com'-pos, or **Non** com'-pos men'-tis. *Out of one's senses*
O tem'-po-ra, **O** mo'-res. *O the times, O the manners*
Om'-nes. *All*
O'-nus. *Burden*
Pas'-sim. *Every where*
Per se. *Alone, or By itself*
Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co. *For the public benefit*
Pro and **con**. *For and against*
Pro for'-ma. *For form's sake*
Pro hac vi'-ce. *For this time*
Pro re na'-ta. *For the occasion*
Pro tem'-po-re. *For the time, or For a time*
Quis sep-er-a-bit. *Who shall separate us?*
Quo an'-i-mo. *Intention*

Quo-ad. *As to*
Quon'-dam. *Former*
Re-qui-es-cat in pa'-ce. *May he rest in peace!*
Re-sur'-gam. *I shall rise again*
Rex. *King*
Scan'-da-lum mag-na-tum. *Scandal against the nobility*
Sem'-per e-a'-dem, or **sem'**-per i'-dem. *Always the same*
Se-ri-a-tim. *In regular order*
Si'-ne di'-e. *Without mentioning any particular day*
Si'-ne qua non. *Indispensable requisite, or condition*
Spec'-tas et tu spec-tab'-e-re. *You see and you will be seen*
Su'-i gen'-e-ris. *Singular or Unparalleled*
Sum'-mum bo'-num. *Greatest good*
Tri'-a junc'-ta in u'-no. *Three joined in one*
U'-na vo'-ce. *Unanimously*
U'-ti-le dul'-ci. *Utility with pleasure*
Va-de me'-cum. *Constant companion*
Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum. *As in a looking-glass*
Ver'-sus. *Against*
Vi'-a. *By the way of*
Vi'-ce. *In the room of*
Vi'-ce ver'-sa. *The reverse*
Vi'-de. *See*
Vi-vant rex et re-gi-na. *Long live the king and queen*
Vul-go. *Commonly*

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

A. B. or **B. A.** (*ar'-ti-um bac-ca-lau'-re-us*). Bachelor of arts
A. D. (*an'-no Dom'-in-i*). In the year of our Lord
A. M. (*an'-te me-rid'-i-em*). Before noon. Or (*an-no mun-di*). In the year of the world
A. U. C. (*an'-no ur'-bis con'-di-tæ*). In the year of Rome
Bart. Baronet
B. D. (*bac-ca-lau'-re-us div-in-i-ta'-tis*). Bachelor of divinity
B. M. (*bac-ca-lau'-re-us med-i-ci-næ*). Bachelor of medicine

Co. Company.
D. D. (*div-in-it-a'-tis doc'-tor*). Doctor in divinity
Do. (*Ditto*). The like
F. A. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis an-ti-qua-ri-o'-rum so'-ci-us*). Fellow of the antiquarian society
F. L. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis Lin-ne-a'-næ so'-ci-us*). Fellow of the Linnæan society
F. R. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis re'-gi-æ so'-ci-us*). Fellow of the royal society
F. S. A. Fellow of the society of arts

G.R. (<i>Georgius rex</i>). George king	Messrs. or MM. Messieurs, or
i.e. (<i>id est</i>). That is	Misters
Inst. Instant (or, Of this month)	M. P. Member of parliament
Ibid. (<i>ib-i-dem</i>). In the same place	N.B. (<i>no-ta-be-ne</i>). Take notice
Knt. Knight	Nem. con. or Nem. diss. (<i>nem-i-ne</i>
K. B. Knight of the Bath	<i>con-tra-di ce'n-te</i> , or <i>Nem-i-ne dis-</i>
K. G. Knight of the Garter	<i>sen-ti-en-te</i>). Unanimously
LL.D. (<i>le'-gum latarum do'c-tor</i>).	No. (<i>nu-me-ro</i>). Number.
Doctor of laws	P.M. (<i>post me-rid'i-em</i>). Afternoon
M.D. (<i>med-i-ci-næ do'c-tor</i>). Doc-	St. Saint, or Street
tor of medicine	Ult. (<i>ul'ti-mo</i>). Last, or Of last
Mem. (<i>me-men'to</i>). Remember	month
M.B. (<i>med-i-ci-næ bac-ca-la'u-re-</i>	Viz. (<i>vi-del'i-cet</i>). Namely
<i>us</i>). Bachelor of medicine	&c. (<i>et ce't-er-a</i>). And so on, And
	such like, or, And the rest.

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

	<i>Arabic.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>		<i>Arabic.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>
One	1	I.	Twenty-one ...	21 ...	XXI
Two	2	II.	Twenty-five ...	25 ...	XXV.
Three	3	III.	Thirty	30 ...	XXX.
Four	4	IV.	Forty	40 ...	XL.
Five	5	V.	Fifty	50	L.
Six	6	VI.	Sixty	60	LX.
Seven	7	VII.	Seventy	70 ...	LXX.
Eight	8	VIII.	Eighty	80	LXXX.
Nine	9	IX.	Ninety	90	XC.
Ten	10	X.	One hundred ...	100	C.
Eleven	11	XI.	Two hundred	200	CC.
Twelve	12	XII.	Three hundred	300 ...	CCC.
Thirteen	13	XIII.	Four hundred	400	CCCC.
Fourteen	14	XIV.	Five hundred ..	500	D.
Fifteen	15	XV.	Six hundred ..	600	DC.
Sixteen	16	XVI.	Seven hundred	700 ...	DCC.
Seventeen	17	XVII.	Eight hundred	800	DCCC.
Eighteen	18 ...	XVIII.	Nine hundred	900	DCCCC.
Nineteen	19	XIX.	One Thousand	1000	M.
Twenty	20	XX.			

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one. 1831, MDCCCXXXI.

complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

CHARACTERS.

= Equal.	×	:: So is.	$\frac{1}{3}$ One-third.
- Minus, or less.	÷ Divided by.	: To.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Half.
+ Plus, or more	: Is to.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Quarter.	$\frac{3}{4}$ 3 Quarters.

Money Table.

	s.	d.	Shillings.	£.	s.
12 pence is	1	0	20	1	0
20 . . .	1	8	30 . . .	1	10
30 . . .	2	6	40 . . .	2	0
40 . . .	3	4	50 . . .	2	10
50 . . .	4	2	60 . . .	3	0
60 . . .	5	0	70 . . .	3	10
70 . . .	5	10	80 . . .	4	0
80 . . .	6	8	90 . . .	4	10
90 . . .	7	6	100 . . .	5	0
100 . . .	8	4	110 . . .	5	10
110 . . .	9	2	120 . . .	6	0
120 . . .	10	0	130 . . .	6	10
130 . . .	10	10	140 . . .	7	0
140 . . .	11	8	150 . . .	7	10
144 . . .	12	0	160 . . .	8	0
180 . . .	15	0	170 . . .	8	10
200 . . .	16	8	180 . . .	9	0
240 . . .	20 or		190 . . .	9	10
one Pound.			200 . . .	10	0

Multiplication Table.

Twice	2 are	45 times	8 are	40
3 . . .	6 . . .	9 . . .	45 . . .	
4 . . .	8 . . .	10 . . .	50 . . .	
5 . . .	10 . . .	11 . . .	55 . . .	
6 . . .	12 . . .	12 . . .	60 . . .	
7 . . .	14 . . .	6 times 6 are	36 . . .	
8 . . .	16 . . .	7 . . .	42 . . .	
9 . . .	18 . . .	8 . . .	48 . . .	
10 . . .	20 . . .	9 . . .	54 . . .	
11 . . .	22 . . .	10 . . .	60 . . .	
12 . . .	24 . . .	11 . . .	66 . . .	
3 times 3 are	9 . . .	12 . . .	72 . . .	
4 . . .	12 . . .	7 times 7 are	49 . . .	
5 . . .	15 . . .	8 . . .	56 . . .	
6 . . .	18 . . .	9 . . .	63 . . .	
7 . . .	21 . . .	10 . . .	70 . . .	
8 . . .	24 . . .	11 . . .	77 . . .	
9 . . .	27 . . .	12 . . .	84 . . .	
10 . . .	30 . . .	8 times 8 are	64 . . .	
11 . . .	33 . . .	9 . . .	72 . . .	
12 . . .	36 . . .	10 . . .	80 . . .	
4 times 4 . . .	16 . . .	11 . . .	88 . . .	
5 . . .	20 . . .	12 . . .	96 . . .	
6 . . .	24 . . .	9 times 9 are	81 . . .	
7 . . .	28 . . .	10 . . .	90 . . .	
8 . . .	32 . . .	11 . . .	99 . . .	
9 . . .	36 . . .	12 . . .	188 . . .	
10 . . .	40 . . .	10 times 10 are	100 . . .	
11 . . .	44 . . .	11 . . .	110 . . .	
12 . . .	48 . . .	12 . . .	120 . . .	
5 times 5 . . .	25 . . .	11 times 11 are	121 . . .	
6 . . .	30 . . .	12 . . .	132 . . .	
7 . . .	35 . . .	12 times 12 are	144 . . .	

Practice Tables.

Aliquot parts of a Pound.	Aliquot parts of a Shilling.
s. d.	d.
10 0 is $\frac{1}{2}$	6 is $\frac{1}{2}$
6 8 . . . $\frac{1}{3}$	4 . . . $\frac{1}{3}$
5 0 . . . $\frac{1}{4}$	3 . . . $\frac{1}{4}$
3 4 . . . $\frac{1}{6}$	2 . . . $\frac{1}{6}$
2 6 . . . $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$. . . $\frac{1}{8}$
1 8 . . . $\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{3}{4}$. . . $\frac{1}{8}$

Square and Cube Numbers.

Nos.	Squares.	Cubes.
2	4	8
3	9	27
4	16	64
5	25	125
6	36	216
7	49	343
8	64	512
9	81	729
10	100	1000

Troy Weight.

24 Grains make	1 Pennyweight
20 Pennyweights	1 Ounce . . .
12 Ounces	1 Pound . . .

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drams	make	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	. . . . .	1 Pound
28 Pounds	. . . . .	1 Quarter
4 Quarters	or 112 lb.	1 Hund. wt.
20 Hund. wt	. . . . .	1 Ton.

Bread. *lb.* *oz.*

A Peck loaf weighs	. . . . .	17	6
A Half peck	. . . . .	8	11
A Quartern	. . . . .	4	5

Wine Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	. . . . .	1 Gallon
10 Gallons	. . . . .	1 Anker
31½ Gallons	. . . . .	1 Barrel
42 Gallons	. . . . .	1 Tierce
63 Gallons	. . . . .	1 Hogshead
84 Gallons	. . . . .	1 Puncheon
2 Hogsheads	. . . . .	1 Pipe
2 Pipes	. . . . .	1 Tun

Hay.

A Load	.. contains ..	36 Trusses
A Truss	.. weighs ..	55 Pounds

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 Grains	make	1 Scruple
3 Scruples	. . . . .	1 Dram
8 Drams	. . . . .	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	. . . . .	1 Pound

Long Measure.

4 Inches	make	1 Hand
12 Inches	. . . . .	1 Foot
3 Feet	. . . . .	1 Yard
6 Feet	. . . . .	1 Fathom
5½ Yards	. . . . .	1 Rod or Pole
40 Poles	. . . . .	1 Furlong
8 Furlongs	. . . . .	1 Mile
3 Miles	. . . . .	1 League
69½ Miles	. . . . .	1 Degree

Square Measure.

144 Square Inches	1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	1 Square Yard
30¼ Square Yards	1 Square Pole
40 Square Poles	1 Square Rood
4 Square Roods	1 Square Acre
640 Square Acres	1 Square Mile

Cubic Measure.

728 Cubic Inches	1 Cubic Foot
27 Cubic Feet	1 Cubic Yard

Cloth Measure.

2 Inches	make	1 Nail
4 Nails	. . . . .	1 Quarter
4 Qrs. or 36 Inches		1 Yard
5 Quarters	. . . . .	1 Ell

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	. . . . .	1 Gallon
8 Gallons	. . . . .	1 Firkin Ale
9 Gallons	. . . . .	1 Firkin Beer
2 Firkins	. . . . .	1 Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins	. . . . .	1 Barrel
54 Gallons	. . . . .	1 Hogshead
2 Hogsheads	. . . . .	1 Butt

Dry Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	. . . . .	1 Gallon
2 Gallons	. . . . .	1 Peck
4 Pecks	. . . . .	1 Bushel
8 Bushels or 2 Sacks		1 Quarter
36 Bushels	. . . . .	1 Chaldron

Time.

60 Seconds	make	1 Minute
60 Minutes	. . . . .	1 Hour
24 Hours	. . . . .	1 Day
7 Days	. . . . .	1 Week
4 Weeks	. . . . .	1 lunar Month
12 Calendar Months, or 365 Days and 6 Hours,		make 1 Year.

Paper and Books.

24 Sheets	.. 1 Quire
20 Quires	.. 1 Ream
2 Reams	.. 1 Bundle
4 Pages	.. 1 Sheet Folio
8 Pages	.. 1 Sheet Quarto
16 Pages	.. 1 Sheet Octavo
24 Pages	.. 1 Sheet Duodecimo
36 Pages	.. 1 Sheet Eighteens

The Months.

Thirty days hath September,
 April, June, and November;
 February hath twenty-eight alone
 And all the rest have thirty-one
 Except in leap-year, at which time
 February's days are twenty-nine.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. N. or M.

Q. Who gave you this name?

A. My godfathers and my godmothers in my baptism; wherein was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

Q. What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith. And, thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee?

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help, so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

Catechist. Rehearse the articles of thy belief.

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ, his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into hell; the third day he arose again from the dead: He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world.

Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind.

Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

Q. You said that your godfathers and godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's commandments. Tell me how many there be.

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus; saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and show mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Q. *What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?*

A. I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Q. *What is thy duty towards God?*

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him; to fear him; and to love him, with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength: to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name, and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

Q. *What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?*

My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men, as I would they should do unto me; to love, honour, and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters; to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters; to hurt nobody by word or deed; to be true and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering; to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity; not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life, unto which it shall please God to call me.

Catechist. My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve him, without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's prayer.

A. Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. *What desirest thou of God in this prayer?*

A. I desire my Lord God, our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me and to all people; that we may

worship him, serve him, and obey him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God, that he will send us all things that be needful, both for our souls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers, ghostly and bodily; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and therefore I say Amen, so be it.

Q. How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his church?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, baptism, and the supper of the Lord.

Q. What meanest thou by this word sacrament?

A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. How many parts are there in a sacrament?

A. Two; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Q. What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?

A. Water, wherein the person is baptized in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. What is the inward and spiritual grace?

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness; for, being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?

A. Repentance whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

Q. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?

A. Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. Why was the sacrament of the Lord's supper ordained?

A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. What is the outward part, or sign, of the Lord's supper?

A. Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. What is the inward part, or thing signified?

A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's supper.

Q. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

Q. What is required of them who come to the Lord's supper?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins: steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death, and be in charity with all men.

A FIRST CATECHISM, by DR WATTS.

QUESTION. *Can you tell me, my child, who made you?*—ANSWER. The great God, who made heaven and earth.

Q. *What doth God do, for you?*—A. He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

Q. *And what must you do for this great God, who is so good to you?*—A. I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

Q. *Where doth God teach us to know him and to please him?*—A. In his holy word, which is contained in the Bible.

Q. *Have you learned to know who God is?*—A. God is a spirit; and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

Q. *What must you do to please him?*—A. I must do my duty both towards God, and towards man.

Q. *What is your duty to God?*—A. My duty to God is to fear and honour him, to love and serve him, to pray to him, and to praise him.

Q. *What is your duty to man?*—A. My duty to man, is to obey my parents, to speak the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

Q. *What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?*—A. Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

Q. *And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?*—A. Then I shall be a wicked child, and the Great God will be very angry with me.

Q. *Why are you afraid of God's anger?*—A. Because he can kill my body, and he can make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

Q. *But have you never done any thing to make God angry with you already?*—A. Yes; I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

Q. *What do you mean by sinning against God?*—A. To sin against God is to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

Q. *And what must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?*—A. I must be sorry for my sins; I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and to serve him better for the time to come.

Q. *Will God forgive you if you pray for it?*—A. I hope he will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done, and what he has suffered.

Q. *Do you know who Jesus Christ is?*—A. He is God's own son; who came down from heaven to save us from our sins, and from God's anger?

Q. *What hath Christ done towards the saving of men?*—A. He obeyed the law of God himself, and hath taught us to obey it also.

Q. *And what hath Christ suffered in order to save men?*—A. He died for sinners who have broken the law of God, and who deserved to die themselves.

Q. *Where is Jesus Christ now?*—A. He is alive again, and gone to heaven; to provide there for all that serve God, and love his Son Jesus.

Q. *Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?*—A. No; I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own spirit, if I ask him for it.

Q. *Will Jesus Christ ever come again?*—A. Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. *For what purpose is this account to be given?*—A. That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. *What must become of you if you are wicked?*—A. If I am wicked I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. *And whither will you go if you are a child of God?*—A. If I am a child of God I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. *Amen.*

Scripture Names in the Old Testament, by

DR WATTS.

QUESTIONS. *Who was Adam?*—

ANSWER. The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

Q. *Who was Eve?*—A. The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.

Q. *Who was Cain?*—A. Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.

Q. *Who was Abel?*—A. A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.

Q. *Who was Enoch?*—A. The man who pleased God, and he was taken up to heaven without dying.

Q. *Who was Noah?*—A. The good man who was saved when the world was drowned.

Q. *Who was Job?*—A. The most patient man under pains and losses.

Q. *Who was Abraham?*—A. The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.

Q. *Who was Isaac?*—A. Abraham's son, according to God's promise.

Q. *Who was Sarah?*—A. Abraham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

Q. *Who was Jacob?*—A. Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.

Q. *What was Israel?*—A. A new name that God himself gave to Jacob.

Q. *Who was Joseph?*—A. Israel's beloved son, but his brethren hated him, and sold him.

Who were the patriarchs?—

A. The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

Q. *Who was Pharaoh?*—A. The king of Egypt, who destroyed the children; and he was drowned in the Red Sea.

Q. *Who was Moses?*—A. The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel.

Q. *Who was Aaron?*—A. Moses' brother, and he was the first high-priest of Israel.

Q. *Who were the Priests?*—A. They who offered sacrifices to God, and taught his laws to men.

Q. *Who was Joshua?*—A. The leader of Israel when Moses was dead, and he brought them into the promised land.

Q. *Who was Samson?*—A. The strongest man, and he slew a thousand of his enemies with a jaw bone.

Q. *Who was Eli?*—A. He was a good old man, but God was angry with him for not keeping his children from wickedness.

Q. *Who was Samuel?*—A. The prophet whom God called when he was a child.

Q. *Who were the Prophets?*—A. Persons whom God taught to foretell things to come, and to make known his mind to the world.

Q. *Who was David?*—A. The man after God's own heart, who was raised from a shepherd to be a king.

Q. *Who was Goliath?*—A. The giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

Q. *Who was Absalom?*—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

Q. *Who was Solomon?*—A. David's beloved Son, the king of Israel; and the wisest of men.

Q. *Who was Josiah?*—A. A very young king, whose heart was tender, and he feared God.

Q. *Who was Isaiah?*—A. The prophet who spake more of Jesus Christ than the rest.

Q. *Who was Elijah?*—A. The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Q. *Who was Elisha?*—A. The prophet who was mocked by the children, and a wild bear tore them to pieces.

Q. *Who was Gehazi?*—A. The prophet's servant who told a lie and he was struck with a leprosy which could never be cured.

Q. *Who was Jonah?*—A. The prophet who lay three days and three nights in the belly of a fish.

Q. *Who was Daniel?*—A. The prophet who was saved in the lion's den, because he prayed to God.

Q. *Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?*—A. The three Jews who would not worship an image; and they were cast into the fiery furnace, and were not burnt.

Q. *Who was Nebuchadnezzar?*—A. The proud king of Babylon, who ran mad, and was driven among the beasts.

Scripture Names in the New Testament.

Q. *Who was Jesus Christ?*—A. The Son of God, and the Saviour of men.

Q. *Who was the Virgin Mary?*—A. The mother of Jesus Christ, according to the flesh.

Q. *Who were the Jews?*—A. The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and God chose them for his own people.

Q. *Who were the Gentiles?*—A. All the nations besides the Jews.

Q. *Who was Cæsar?*—A. The emperor of Rome, and the Ruler of the world.

Q. *Who was Herod the Great?*—A. The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town in hopes to kill Christ.

Q. *Who was John the Baptist?*—A. The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come.

Q. *Who was the other Herod?*—A. The king of Galilee, who cut off John the baptist's head.

Q. *Who were the disciples of Christ?*—A. Those who learnt of him as their master.

Q. *Who was Nathaniel?*—A. A disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

Q. *Who was Nicodemus?*—A. The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night.

Q. *Who was Mary Magdalene?*—A. A great sinner, who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair.

Q. *Who was Lazarus?*—A. A friend of Christ, whom he raised to life, when he had been dead four days.

Q. *Who was Martha?*—A. Lazarus's sister, who was cumbered too much in making a feast for Christ.

Q. *Who was Mary, the sister of Martha?*—A. The woman that chose the better part, and heard Jesus preach.

Q. *Who were the Apostles?*—A. Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief ministers of his gospel.

Q. *Who was Simon Peter?*—A. The Apostle that denied Christ and repented.

Q. *Who was John?*—A. The beloved apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.

Q. *Who was Thomas?*—A. The apostle who was hard to be persuaded that Christ rose from the dead.

Q. *Who was Judas?*—A. The

wickèd disciple who betrayed Christ with a kiss.

Q. *Who was Caiaphas?*—A. The high-priest who condemned Christ.

Q. *Who was Pontius Pilate?*—A. The governor of Judea, who ordered Christ to be crucified.

Q. *Who were the four Evangelists?*—A. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; who wrote the history of Christ's life and death.

Q. *Who were Ananias and Sapphira?*—A. A man and his wife who were struck dead for telling a lie.

Q. *Who was Stephen?*—A. The first man who was put to death for Christ's sake.

Q. *Who was Apollos?*—A. A

warm and lively preacher of the gospel.

Q. *Who was Paul?*—A. A young man who was first a persecutor, and afterwards an apostle of Christ.

Q. *Who was Dorcas?*—A. A good woman, who made clothes for the poor, and she was raised from the dead.

Q. *Who was Elymas?*—A. A wicked man, who was struck blind for speaking against the gospel.

Q. *Who was Eutychus?*—A. A youth who slept at sermon; and falling down, was taken up dead.

Q. *Who was Timothy?*—A. A young minister who knew the scriptures from his youth.

Q. *Who was Agrippa?*—A. A king, who was almost persuaded to be a Christian.

A SOCIAL OR BRITON'S CATECHISM.

By Sir Richard Phillips.

Q. *What are your social duties?*

A. As a subject to the King of England, I am bound to obey the laws of my country.

Q. *Why were they made?*

A. For the protection and security of all the people.

Q. *What mean you by protection?*

A. I mean protection against violence, oppression, injustice, and ungovernable passions, which would often lead men to injure and destroy one another, if they were not restrained by wise laws.

Q. *What do you mean by security?*

A. I mean the security of my property, which is the reward of my own industry, or that of my parents and ancestors, and is secured to me for my own benefit and enjoyment by the constitution.

Q. *How are the laws of England made?*

A. By the three estates of the realm in parliament, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons; each of which must agree to every new law.

Q. *What is the King?*

A. The supreme power, entrusted with the execution of the laws, the fountain of honour and mercy, the head of the church, and the director of the naval and military forces of the empire.

Q. *What is the House of Lords?*

A. It consists of the Archbishops and Bishops, of the Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of the realm, and is the court of final appeal in all law-suits.

Q. *What is the House of Commons?*

A. It consists of 658 representatives of the people, freely and independently elected, to assist in making laws, and to grant such taxes to the crown as they deem necessary for the use of the state.

Q. *What are the chief objects of the laws?*

A. For the prevention of crimes, by punishment for the example of others, such as death, transportation, imprisonment, whipping, and pillory.

Q. *For what crimes is the punishment of death inflicted?*

A. For treason, murder, house-breaking, house-burning, highway robbery, piracy, rioting, forgery, coining, robbing employers, and many other heinous crimes.

Q. *How are criminals put to death?*

A. By being hanged by the neck; traitors are afterwards quartered; and murderers dissected; and highway robbers and pirates are sometimes hung in chains on gibbets.

Q. *For what offences are criminals transported?*

A. For buying stolen goods, for perjury, for small thefts, picking pockets, and many other crimes.

Q. *Where are they transported?*

A. Those who are transported for life, or for a long period, are sent to Botany Bay, a country thirteen thousand miles from England; and those for seven years, are usually kept to hard labour in prison ships.

Q. *For what crimes are offenders whipped, imprisoned, or put on the pillory?*

A. Chiefly for various kinds of thefts and frauds, and for not getting their livelihood in an honest way. Perjury, or false swearing, alone is now punished by being put on the pillory.

Q. *How is the guilt of an offender ascertained?*

A. By public trial in a court of law, in which twelve impartial persons are a sworn jury to decide truly whether they all think him guilty or not guilty.

Q. *Is there no other investigation?*

A. Yes, before a magistrate, when the accuser must swear that the accused committed the crime; and afterwards before a grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen, twelve of whom must agree in opinion that he ought to be put on his trial.

Q. *When and where do trials of criminals take place?*

A. At Sessions held quarterly in every county-town; or at Assizes held twice in every year, before one or two of the king's twelve judges.

Q. *What becomes of a culprit after his crime has been sworn against him before a justice of the peace and before his trial?*

A. He is allowed to give bail for his appearance, if his crime is a bailable offence; but if it is a high crime, as theft, highway robbery, housebreaking, forgery, or murder, he is committed to the county gaol, to await his trial at the next sessions or assizes.

Q. *After his trial what becomes of him?*

A. If he is acquitted he is set free, as soon as the jury have pronounced him NOT GUILTY. But if they find him GUILTY, he receives the sentence of the law, and is either whipped, imprisoned, transported, or hanged; unless some favourable circumstances should appear, and he should receive the king's pardon.

Q. *Does the law punish first and second offences alike?*

A. Not wholly so; and where it does, for second offences there is less chance of obtaining pardon from the king.

Q. *What are the means of avoiding offences?*

A. Constantly to avoid temptation; to shun bad or loose company; never to spend more than your income; never to do what your conscience tells you is wrong; and always to remember you are in the presence of God, who will punish you hereafter, if you escape the punishment of the laws in this world.

Q. *What are the other motives for avoiding crimes?*

A. The experience of all wicked men, that a life of crime is a life of anxiety, trouble, torment, and misery; their frequent declarations that they would give the world itself to be restored to a state of innocency and virtue; and also the known fact, that content, health, cheerfulness, and happiness, attend a good conscience, and an honest and virtuous life.

Q. *What is a Constable?*

A. An officer of the king, who is sworn to keep the peace, and to seize all who break the peace in his presence, he also takes into custody, under the authority of the warrant of a magistrate, all persons charged with offences. While in the execution of his duty his person is held sacred, and to assault him is severely punished by the laws.

Q. *What is a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace?*

A. A gentleman who holds a commission from the king, or in a corporation under some royal charter, to bear charges against offenders, and, in heinous cases, to commit them for trial; in others, when so empowered by law, to inflict small punishments. He also hears and determines questions relative to the poor, publicans, &c. and he forms part of the court of sessions before which offenders are tried.

Q. *What is a Sheriff?*

A. The king's civil deputy in the county, whose duty it is to keep in safe custody, without unnecessary severity, all persons committed by justices for trial; to keep and maintain the courts of law; to summon grand and petit juries honestly and impartially; to preside at county elections; to execute all writs civil and criminal, and to put in force all the sentences of the courts of law.

Q. *What is a Lord Lieutenant?*

A. The king's military deputy in the county, whose duty it is to regulate whatever regards the military force of the county.

Q. *What is a Grand Juryman?*

A. A freeholder usually of 100*l.* per annum, and upwards, who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, there to hear the charges against offenders on oath, and honestly determine, whether they are so satisfactorily made out, in regard both to fact and intention, as to justify the putting of the accused on his trial, which decision must be affirmed by at least twelve of the jury.

Q. *What is a petit Juryman?*

A. A freeholder of at least 10*l.* per annum, who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, and who is sworn with eleven others, to hear and carefully weigh the evidence on every trial; and according to that evidence to declare, without fear or affection, whether he thinks he accused *guilty* or *not guilty*, as well in regard to the fact as the intention.

Q. *Is the duty of a Juryman important?*

A. Yes—it is the most important and most sacred duty which a British subject can be called upon to perform. The life, liberty, property, honour, and happiness of individuals and families, being in the disposal of every one of the persons composing a jury; because every one must agree separately to the verdict before it can be pronounced; and because every juryman is sworn and bound to decide, according to his own private view of the question, and not according to the views or wishes of others. A jury may be *common* or *special*.

Q. *What is a member of Parliament?*

A. A gentleman chosen freely and independently by the electors of towns or counties on account of their high opinion of his talents and integrity, to represent them in the house of commons; or great council of the nation; where it is his duty to support the interests, liberties, and constitution of the realm.

Q. Who are Electors?

A. Persons who are authorised by law to elect members of parliament. In cities or towns they consist of freemen, burgesses or house-keepers; and in counties, of persons who possess a freehold in land or house worth forty shillings per annum. They are obliged to swear that they have not accepted or received the promise of any bribe; and, in truth, the honest performance of the duty of an elector, is as important to the country, as that of a jurymen to an individual.

Q. Why are Taxes collected?

A. For the maintenance of the state; for the support of the king's forces; for the protection of the nation against foreign invaders; and for all the purposes which are essential to the true ends of social union and the happiness of a nation. Of the nature and amount of all taxes, the glorious constitution of England makes the representatives of the people in parliament the sole arbiters and judges.

Q. What is the duty of good subjects?

A. To honour the king and his magistrates, and obey the laws; openly to petition the king or parliament against any real grievances, and not to harbour or encourage disaffection; to earn by honest and useful industry, in their several callings, the means of subsistence; to maintain the public peace; to reverence and respect the duties of religion; and to perform every relative or social office, whether of father, husband, son, or brother; constable, overseer, churchwarden, jurymen, or magistrate, with honour, humanity, and honesty, on all occasions *doing towards others as they would be done unto.*

KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND from the CONQUEST to 1830.

<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>	<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>
<i>The Normans.</i>			<i>The Houses United.</i>		
W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	21 10	Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 8
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10	Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37 9
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35 3	Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28	6 5
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18 10	Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 4
<i>The Normans and Saxons.</i>			Q. Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17	44 4
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34 8	<i>The Union of the two Crowns of England and Scotland.</i>		
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 9	James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22 0
John	1199 Apr. 6	17 6	Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	23 10
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 0	Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	36 0
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 7	James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4 0
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6	<i>The Revolution.</i>		
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50 4	Will. & Mary	1689 Feb. 13	13 0
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 3	Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12 4
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>			George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 5	George 2	1727 June 11	33 4
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 5	George 3	1760 Oct. 25	59 3
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 6	George 4	1820 Jan. 29	10 5
<i>The House of York.</i>			William 4	1830 July	
Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22 1			
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0 2			
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2 2			

Ireland united, Jan. 1801.

PRAYERS.

A Morning Prayer to be publicly read in Schools.

O LORD, thou who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day! defend us in the same by thy mighty power, and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight.

Particularly we beg thy blessing upon our present undertakings. Prevent us, O Lord! in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in these and all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life.

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds; that we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance; but we beseech thee, through thy great goodness to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understandings, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives.—Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good; that we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lord, King WILLIAM, and all the Royal Family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under his Majesty, in Church and State; as also upon all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school.

These prayers, both for them and ourselves, we humbly offer up in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer; concluding in his perfect form of words:

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

An Evening Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

ACCEPT, we beseech thee, O Lord! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day; for thy gracious protection and preservation; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and improvement of our minds; for all the comforts of this life; and the hope of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father! we humbly pray thee, all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

What we know not, do thou teach us; instruct us in all the particulars of our duty, both towards thee and towards men; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight.

Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered, and duly followed. And whatsoever good desires thou hast put into any of our hearts, grant that, by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect: that thy name

may have the honour ; and we, with those who are assistant to us in this our work of instruction, may have comfort at the day of account.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord ! and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night. Continue to us the blessings we enjoy, and help us to testify our thankfulness of them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lord King William and all the Royal Family.

Bless all those in authority in church and state ; together with all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education ; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy.

These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name, and as the disciple of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord ; in whose words we sum up all our desires. *Our Father, &c.*

A Morning Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY to thee, O Lord ! who hast preserved me from the perils of the night past, who hast refreshed me with sleep, and raised me up again to praise thy holy name.

Incline my heart to all that is good : that I may be modest and humble, true and just, temperate and diligent, respectful and obedient to my superiors ; that I may fear and love thee above all things ; that I may love my neighbour as myself, and do to every one as I would they should do unto me.

Bless me, I pray thee, in my learning ; and help me daily to increase in knowledge, and wisdom, and all virtue.

I humbly beg thy blessing upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house.*] Grant them whatsoever may be good for them in this life, and guide them to life everlasting.

I humbly commit myself to thee, O Lord ! in the name of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and in the words which he himself hath taught me : *Our Father, &c.*

An Evening Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY be to thee, O Lord ! who hast preserved me the day past, who hast defended me from all the evils to which I am constantly exposed in this uncertain life, who hast continued my health, who hast bestowed upon me all things necessary for life and godliness.

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father ! to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this day : help me carefully to remember them, and duly to improve them ; that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

I humbly beg thy blessing also upon all our spiritual pastors, and masters, all my relations and friends [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house*]. Let it please thee to guide us all in this life present, and to conduct us to thy heavenly kingdom.

I humbly commit my soul and body to thy care this night : begging thy gracious protection and blessing through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour ; in whose words I conclude my prayer. *Our Father, &c.*

A Short Prayer on first going into the Seat at Church.

LORD! I am now in thy ho use : assist, I pray thee, and accept of n services. Let thy Holy Spirit help mine infirmities : disposing my hea to seriousness, attention, and devotion : to the honour of thy holy nam and the benefit of my soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Ame*

Before leaving the Seat.

Blessed be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attendin thee in thy house and service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of tl word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through o only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace before Meals.

SANCTIFY, O Lord! we beseech thee, these thy productions our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Ame*

Grace after Meals.

Blessed and praised be thy holy name, O Lord, for this and s thy other blessings bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lor *Amen.*

PP

